[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 6 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 9-0-0 per Bag of 130 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 3-0-0 per cwt
CRUSHED FOOD..... " 4-12-0 "
Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c. Supplied Very Cheap.
THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES.
2, ARGYLE ROAD, CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

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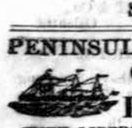
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7,268	E. H. Gordon	22nd March
" VICTORIA	6927	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. L. Lansborne	5th April,
" ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
" PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd May,
" PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
" CALEDONIA	7,268	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked "proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imparative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.
F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	3,139	1st April 1902
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,232	1st May 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 390-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*S. S. POSEIDON	....	3,373	8th April.
S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND	....	6,445	16th April
* S. S. SILESIA	....	5,178	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.
PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 596-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Returns Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,650	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th March, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Selmits	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Durrande	5th June 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 2nd April, 1902.
For further particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th March 1902.
DOO. BALDUINO	4,580	G. Canepa	15th April, 1902.
V. FLORIO	2,540	A. Dodero	26th April, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.
BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
NILO	2840	Stabile	27th March, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.
SINGLE TICKETS.
1st Class Rs. 605. 2nd Class Rs. 357-8. 3rd Class Rs. 165.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE ONE YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 907-8. 2nd Class Rs. 550.
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMERS NILO AND V. FLORIO.
To GENOA or VENICE single ..... 1st Class Rs. 500
" " " " 2nd " " 325
Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th March, 1902.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 23.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail
FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 20th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).
FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "NEVASA," 2,938 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 19th March.
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 26th March.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 47th March, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
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CHIEF OFFICES:—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.
ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.
ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.
QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.
AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.
For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to
MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
ASSETS EXCEED.....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000
This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 9 0	30	222 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	239 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	243 15 0	40	264 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.
Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.
CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconveniences. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETICS and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Rasagolah, Bengal

FILTERS—CHEAVIN'S Celebrated Filters.
FILTERS—The MALLIE FILTER
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FILTERS—Doulton's MANGANOUS Carbon.
Also PRESSURE FILTERS, POCKET FILTERS, TABLE FILTERS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.
TREACHER & CO. LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY.
Beg to announce that owing to THE INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known
ARTISTIC FURNITURE
they have added a
NEW SHOW ROOM
to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.
A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), raw Waler Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including 3yce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN etc. supplied.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
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Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
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LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.
Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.
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SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.
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Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

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WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.
Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.
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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.
OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY POST FREE.
W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.
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LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.
FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.
FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.
We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.
GENERAL AGENTS:
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER
SPOONS AND FORKS.
WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE. Rs. a.	SPEAR. Rs. a.	KING'S. Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY
BEST ENGLISH MADE
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE. Rs. a.	XYLONITE. Rs. a.	IVORY. Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	" "	16 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	" Pair "	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to
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BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.
OF INDIAN CIGARS.
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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
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GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
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Cepes S. Anne French real. Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
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SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "WORSLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACEADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1902.

FANCY FETE.

FINAL AUCTION SALE.
TO-DAY AT 5 P. M.

MR. ARNOLD has kindly consented to HOLD an AUCTION SALE on the OVAL of all Timber and other articles left over from the FETE.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S FANCY FETE.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the FANCY FETE COMMITTEE on account of articles supplied, work done, or otherwise, are requested to send them in without delay to the Honorary Secretaries, who are anxious to get the accounts closed as quickly as possible.

MARSHALL REID,
T. W. BIRKETT,
W. E. CRUM,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Fancy Fete Offices, Apollo Street, 17th March, 1902.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 18th current the RETAIL PRICE of Ice, sold at our respective Factories, will be HALF AN ANNA a pound.

C. H. E. FORBES & CO.
Secretaries & Agents,
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

E. W. THOMPSON,
for Executors,
J. & J. MOIR'S Deceased
Proprietors, Boyds Ice Factory.

S. B. FRASER & CO.
Proprietors Fraser's Ice Factory.

CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY.
Proprietor, Maharani Ice Factory.

Bombay, 15th March, 1902.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LIMITED.

ધી નવી ઈસ્ટ ઈંડિયા પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th September, 1901, at Rs. 125 per share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered Shareholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of March, 1902, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 P.M. at the Registered Office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th March, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of a BUILDING in Church Gate Street, Fort, will be received on SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1902, at 11-0 a.m. at the office of the Undersigned.

No tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 2 0 (two hundred).

Plans, conditions of Contract and Specification of works may be seen at the office of the Undersigned between the hours of 11-3 a.m. and 4-0 p.m.

Copies of Plans and Tender can be obtained from the office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs (2) two per each set.

The Owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY,
Architect, &c.
Marker's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 15th March 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 253 of 1901.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE DAVAR .....Plaintiff.
vs.
KAIKOBAD CURSETJEE POWALLA. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of January 1902, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 11th day of April 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiff and of the above-named Defendant in the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz:—

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the defendant of in all that the land, hereditaments and premises firstly hereinafter described and also one undivided equal fourth part or share of and in one undivided equal moiety of and in all that the lands hereditaments and premises secondly hereinafter described.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage tenements or building standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under old No. 59, New No 15991, and New Survey No 1-446, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3279 and Street Nos. 70-72, and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by Hornby Road aforesaid, on the West by Murzban Road, on the North by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Banshah, and on the South by the property formerly of Shapoji Ludha and Cooverji Ludha but now of Mowji Rowji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Executors of Cursetji Pallonji Powalla, deceased.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land situate lying and being at the junction of the Old and New Hanuman Street and at Kitchen Garden without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two thousand two hundred and ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 678, Collector's New No. 2930, Old Survey No. 1-1498 and New Survey No. 1634, together with the several messuage tenements, chawls, buildings and shops standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1231 and Street Nos. 61-63, Ward No. 1229 and Street Nos. 71-7, Ward No. 1214 and Street Nos. 77-79-81, Ward No. 1211 and Street Nos. 83 89, Ward Nos. 1234 and 1427 and Street Nos. 39 to 47 and 2 to 14, Ward Nos. 1 24-1430 and Street Nos. 18-20, Ward No. 1212 and Street No. 1, Ward No. 1213 and Street Nos. 69, Ward No. 1214 and Street No. 59 Ward No. 1218 and Street No. 16, Ward No. 1235 and Street No. 49, Ward No. 1233 and Street No 51 to 53 and Ward Nos. 1237 and 1239 and Street Nos. 55,57,59 and bounded on the North partly by the old Hanuman Street and partly by the property of Lallubhai Gulabhai and on the South by the New Hanuman Lane, on the East by the end or apex of the triangle formed by the junction of these two roads, on the West by a narrow gully or passage beyond which are building of Cooverji Bashba and Damodar Morar and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of the said Cursetji Pallonji Powalla, and the heirs of the late Mr. Goraji Pallonji Powalla.

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the Defendant in all that the following moveable properties, that is to say:—

6 Municipal Tanna Water Works 4 per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.

6. Municipal Tanna Water five per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rs. one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.

25. Shares of the Bank of Bombay.

17. Shares of the Bank of Bengal.

8. Shares of the Colaba Land & Mill Company Limited.

7. Debentures of the Aurangabad Mill of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand each.

1. Share of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited.

4. Shares of the Central India Mills Company Limited.

3. Shares of the Perreo Mahomed Mills Company Limited

8 Shares of the Colaba Spinning & Weaving Mill Company Limited.

13. Shares of the Anglo Indian Mills Company Limited.

11. Shares of the Wadhan Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.

14. Shares of Dhoolia Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.

4. Shares of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company Limited.

2. Shares of the Akola Ginning & Pressing Company Limited.

12. Shares of the Master Flour and Spice Mills Company Ltd.

50. Shares of the Madras Electric Tramway Company Limited.

10. Shares of the Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Company Limited.

2. Shares of the Badham Pile & Company Limited.

2. Shares of the Kemp and Company Limited.

5. Shares of the Appolo Press Company Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BLENKELL, MERWANJEE & MOOTHAM, attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14, K Sirdar Jaaj, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 5th day of March, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

OWING TO THE ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF
Mr. JOHN GUNN'S
LONDON GAIETY COMPANY,
He has decided to extend his Season, and will
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH
MR. GEORGE EDWARDS
PRODUCE THE FOLLOWING MUSICAL COMEDIES:—

TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY, 17TH MARCH.
"RUNAWAY GIRL." Last time.
TUESDAY, 18TH MARCH.
"CIRCUS GIRL." Last time.
WEDNESDAY, 19TH MARCH.
"GAY PARISIENNE." Last time.
THURSDAY, 20TH MARCH.
BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN GUNN.
A Special Bill for this occasion, particulars of which will be duly announced.
FRIDAY, 21ST MARCH.
"SAN TOY." Last time.
SATURDAY, 22ND MARCH.
"TOREADOR." Last time.
MONDAY, 24TH MARCH.
COMPLEMENTARY BENEFIT TO MESSRS. C. & W. BOYS.
A Special Bill, particulars in due course.

TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—
Stalls Rs. 5 & 4 — Pit Chairs Rs. 2.
Dress Circle Rs. 4 & 3 — Gallery Re. 1.
PLAN & TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

A LATE TRAIN timed to leave COLABA at 0-25 Railway time, for all Stations up to Andheri, will run 15 minutes later, until further notice, for the convenience of Passengers visiting the Novelty Theatre.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th Instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th March, 1902.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO JEWELLERS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF RUBIES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Soorajmal Choonilal and on account and at the risk of the concerned, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, at 2 p m the following:—

2 cases 50 pieces 29 by 40 yards coloured ground prints
2 cases 28" by 2.50 yards crape
4 cases frosted glass tumblers, ruby seven, and violet, 1-1, 1-2 and 1 pint

On account of the concerned—

A small lot of crockery ware comprising 6 dozen cups and saucers, 16 dozen assorted plates, 12 teapots, 12 spittoons, and 4 toilet sets

A small lot of Japanese teasets, vases, panels, lacquered trays, pots on bamboo, including a large panelled cabinet, and a pair of 30" and another of 36" high vases.

On account and risk of the consignors a consignment of 50 metal, silver and gold watches of different sizes and patterns.

A lot of miscellaneous goods consisting of carpets, dorias, Japanese crape, one second hand bejaw piano, marble clocks and time pieces, iron bedsteads, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 17th March, 1902. Auctioneers.

NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the LIBRARY of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary,

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,

KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.
AFFILIATED TO THE MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss STEPHENSON-JELLIE, B. A. (Honors) University of London; late Vice-Principal of High Schools in England, South Hampstead (London, N. W.) and Southport. Honours Certificate from Oxford University in English: Double Scholar, University College, Bristol.

ASSISTED BY

Miss WILLIAMS (First Division Certificate, College of Preceptors, England), and a complete staff of thoroughly efficient Government Certificated Teachers.

MUSIC

Miss CLAUDINE O'BRIEN, Pupil of Sir Julius Benedict and Sims Reeves, Certificated Pianiste and Vocalist (Trinity College, London); Higher Examination Singing and Special Certificates in the Art of Teaching from Mr. A. Shakespeare and Sir Arthur Mann.

THE KHURSHAED MUNZIL which was formerly known as the 32nd Mess House, is a large double storied building in its own extensive grounds, and has been rendered admirably suited to the requirements of a Boarding School by the expenditure thereon of more than a lakh of rupees from the Martiniere Female Education Fund, to supply additional class-rooms, music-rooms, covered playground, and dormitories.

The girls are educated up to the work of the Government High or Final Standard of Education for Europeans in India and are presented annually for independent examination by the High School Examiners of the Government.

(The Government letter of 25th July, 1899, raised the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School to the High or Final Standard).

Prizes are annually given at the Martiniere Prize Distribution to the girls who do the best in daily lessons and in the terminal and annual examinations, as also to those who distinguish themselves by their good conduct through the year.

In the recent Government examination the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School sent in 27 candidates of whom 26 passed.

NAMELY

Eleven for the Primary exam. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

Seven for the Middle School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

Nine for the High School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. Eight of the nine passed.

TERMS

For the Scholastic or working year.

BOARDERS.

	Fees for the Scholastic year payable quarterly in advance.	That is to say, the charge for each of the working months is as follows.
For each girl under 12 years of age ...	Rs. 170	Rs. 17
For each girl above 12 years of age ...	Rs 210	Rs. 21

The above charges include Board, Tuition, and Medical attendance.

In case two or more sisters come from the same family, full fees will be exacted for only one girl. For the others, there will be a reduction of two rupees each per mensem.

DAY SCHOLARS.

Charge for Tuition ..... Rs. 5 per mensem
Use of School Omnibus ..... Rs. 5 per mensem

MUSIC.

Pupils can have instruction in music, on payment of an extra charge of Rs. 5 per mensem, which includes the use of Pianos.

Apply to THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. To Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

LONG'S MENTHOL EMBROCATION—An effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throats, Sprains, &c. Per bottle Re. 1. Bombay Agents.—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35 Esplanade Road.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

THE KING'S CORONATION—Intending Passengers should call and inspect our Stock of TRAVELLING REQUISITES before purchasing elsewhere. Best Goods at lowest prices.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

DESPATCHING CLERK WANTED. Only those with local experience need apply to "B. P. B," care of "Bombay Gazette."

TIME-KEEPER WANTED. Experienced men may apply, with Testimonials, to "B. P. B." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AN ASSISTANT PRINTER.—The services of an experienced Assistant Printer are required for a local English daily paper. Only those who have acted in that capacity before on English Papers need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to "158 M," Advt. Dept., care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—"NESBIT HALL." at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, WHOLE or in PART. Apply within

TO BE LET. Comfortable Furnished APARTMENTS in a quiet House, close to Golf Links on Tooting Common London. Easy reach of City and West End. Board to suit visitors. Apply for terms Box "No. 122 F," Advt. Dept. "The Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabholkar Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

WE ARE SELLING LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES at still further reduced prices till Saturday next, when SALE CLOSES. A Special Line, Ladies Tan Lace or Button Shoes reduced to Rs. 3-4; Blackor Tan Lace Boots from Rs. 3-10.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

500 CASTILLOA ELASTICA RUBBER SEED.—Sent direct from Mexican Rubber Plantation, by Registered Package: for only 25 shillings, 1000 Seed for 40 shillings. Send cash with order to JOHN HADDON & Co., Bouverie House, Salisbury Square, London. Big discount on larger orders. For free information about Rubber Planting, address JAS MAUNDER, San Juan Evangelista, Vera Cruz, Mexico, via New York.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers, For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The oriental and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Grooms and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt. and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

TILL SATURDAY NEXT.—Still further REDUCTION in Gent's BOOTS and SHOES till Saturday next, when SALE CLOSES. Gent's Oxford Shoes from Rs. 3-14, Boots from Rs. 3-4.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents,) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 45, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, at REDUCED RATES till Saturday next, when SALE CLOSES. Prices from Rs. 1-8. Inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents,) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

MBRESLAUER & Co. have FOR SALE several thousand real ENGRAVINGS at one Rupee each. Do not miss this opportunity and have a look at them.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 3-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work was the "creedon" of a most imposing figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO., of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagon, at Rs. 3-6-2 per case.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOLDALLS SPECIAL—GREEN WATERPROOF CANVAS HOLDALLS, specially made for conveyance by Mule Transport for Officers proceeding to the Front; or for Camp Use. In two sizes. Very large 7 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 24, and large size 6 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 22-8.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road. (Opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

RATES.—One Anna per line. Minimum charge Four Anna

ADVERTISER, a smart young man from Madras, speaking fluently EIGHT DIFFERENT VERNACULAR LANGUAGES, seeks ENGAGEMENT as a CLERK or a TRAVELLING COMPANION, or an Interpreter. Is also a good horseman, and is willing to act in any capacity. Possesses good references and testimonials. Apply for particulars to Box No. "S F," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, by an experienced EUROPEAN LADY, SITUATION as Travelling Companion or to teach young Children in a Native Nobleman's family. Apply to "HONOUR," Box No. 41, Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Gazette."

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20	
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21	
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22	
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23	
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24	
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25	
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26	
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27	
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28	
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29	
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30	
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31	
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32	
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33	
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34	
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35	
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36	
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37	
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38	
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39	
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40	
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41	
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42	
43	40 18	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43	
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44	
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45	

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 38, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1, half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIO JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. | Managers.
JOHN WALTER.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,	
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,	
BATAVIA,	HONGKONG,	SAIGON,	
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO,	
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,	
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,	
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,	
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE VON HAYEKBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BANKS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent.
For 2 Years	5½ Per Annum
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. G. E. Pilcher, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Victoria Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome plain and carved French polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, plateware, Chinese and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, table ornaments, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockeryware, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of F. W. Hanson, Esq., Traffic Supdt. G. B. and C. I. Ry.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N B—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN,

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 7 a.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of roses, palms, anthuriums, begonias, crotons, lilies, gold ferns, orchids, various ferns, etc., etc., the property of P. Benn, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished modern household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome walnut wood, semi grand cottage piano by "Bluthner" in very good order, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Dit'mar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, etc., etc., the property of P. Benn, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th March, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE,

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as sofas, chairs, almiras, cupboards, chest of drawers, Warup es, meatsafe, dressing and washhand tables.

1 American organ of 5 stops.
1 ebonized Grand Cottage piano by Rose and Co.
4 cases of German Sur...a time-pieces.
2 stuffed tiger skins.

On account of the concerned—

Ex s s Aston Hall—

G K & C
2 1-2—1 case 50 pieces Lenz stripes 22 in.
3 3 —1 „ 50 „ „ „ „
4 4 —1 „ 50 „ „ „ „
5 5 —1 „ 50 „ „ „ „
6 6 —1 „ 50 „ „ „ „

Ex s s City of Edinburgh.

6 10—1 case 50 pieces Lenz stripes 22 in.
5 9—1 „ 50 „ „ „ „
4 8—1 „ 50 „ „ „ „
3 7—1 „ 50 „ „ „ „

Ex s s Hispania,

41 33-H—1 case 24 pieces metal printed Italians 48 in.
21 41 43—3 „ 72 „ „ „ „
21 44-45—2 „ 48 „ „ „ „

Ex s s Ettrickdale.

21 54-55—2 cases 48 pieces metal printed Italian 48 in.

By order of the consignees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pilmsaul Brothers, Limited, of London.

Ex s s Acantha—

44 K B 23—1 case cotton satin duck

At 2 p.m.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles.
1 handsome English runner tyre Victoria by Fredrick Selby and Co, London.
1 tonga shaped dog-cart.
1 handsome Europe built waggonette for single or pair of horses.
1 cabriolette by John Carr and Co.
1 second-hand office, shigram.
1 light victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LAW BOOKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD, & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a number of Text Books, Digests and Acts etc. belonging to the High Court Law Library.

The Law books are on view. Private offers will be received by the Auctioneers before the sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Office, the valuable and handsom French polished blackwood and teakwood new designed household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, mahogany sofa and grand piano by Richard Lipp, large size hall cabinets, sideboards, dressing and wash hand tables with crockery, side boards, dumb waiters, single and double bedsteads, Indian and Persian carpets, Binks and Dimar's, lamps stove, Singapore cane furniture, Gent.cane's Rambler bicycle with coaster and 3 tyres and accessories in perfect order, &c. the property of F. G. COTA Es Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gaiety corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, and opposite the Flora Fountain, the following consisting of glass chandeliers, Lera lamps, globe lamps, Japanese panels, best American plateware, rich majolica ware, consisting of jardiniers, pots, figures, busts flower pots and baskets, binoculars, opera glasses, wall and 8 day clocks, silting lamps, bronze table lamps, wall brackets rolled gold pocket watches, etc.

The above is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Castle Park, behind the Town Hall, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square piano by Steady, child's mother pattern perambulator, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of Lt. J. DICKSON.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Workshop Bungalow, Byculla, opposite the old Police Office, close to the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, best plateware, iron framed cottage piano by Rose, very little used, Singer's hand and foot sewing machines, English tea box, English cooking stove, lady's and gent's bicycles, speaking parrot, wind-proof lamps, table ornaments, pictures etc, the property of H. Blobe Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th Instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Rooks Nest, opposite the Jute Mill Lower Colaba, handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture glassware crockery, square piano, cent bicycle, revolvers, telescopes by Stewart's, table ornaments, pictures lamps, etc., the property of Mrs. H. Boyd.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 17th March, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CHINA CLAY.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Dock, No. 2 Shed, per steamer Messrs. Pursho'am Vishram and Co., and on account of the concerned, ex. s.s. "Nubia" DJPV—40 Casks, [illegible] China Clay.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th March, 1902.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MERHJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th March, 1902, at 11a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1902, to 31st March, 1903, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon and Fergusson Road Fish Market, Parel, from fresh and salt fishsellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line outside, under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April 1902, to 31st March 1903.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

SALE OF GOLD, SILVER AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executors of the estate of Malku Salon, deceased, Messrs. MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1902, at 2 30 p m, at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Medow Street, Fort, the following Jewellery, viz, gold waist chain, sari, patlis, gets, rings, bangles, neck ornaments, chitang, har, phursi, vajratik, hira kanthi, dora, mohanmalla watch chain, metal watches, pearl gentis, kamps, chokdas, diamond and pokhraj rings, silver waist chain, anklets, dish, gulabdani, buttons, and one packet loose seed pearls.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th March, 1902.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR, PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TORARMAR,

Price, Re 1, Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, March 14.

The Bombay mails of 1st inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

2-3/4 per cent. Consols..... £94 3-16 = — 1-16
2½ per cent. Rentes ..... £101 1-4 = unchanged
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... £108 = „
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities... £94 1-2 = „
Bar Silver in London .....24 7-8 = — 1-8 „
Do New York .....54 = — 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris, 25'16 = + 1-2
Do New York ..... 4'87 3-8 = — 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = unchanged
„ Short London Bills 2 5-8 „ = „
„ Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8 „ = „

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, £200,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surat nil. Imports 15,000 bales. Spot 4 26-32—1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	May-June	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Nov.
4'44	4'44	4'47	4'43	4'28
—3	—3	—3	—2	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port..... 19,000 bales.
Do. last year ..... 30,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ..... 10,000 „
Do. to Continent ..... 9,000 „
Mid-Uplands..... 9 1-8
Futures, month of June ..... 8'84+2
Do. do. Sept. ..... 8'28

Linseed 53 7-8 Ap.-May. Business done. Tone steady

Silver to Bombay..... £ 90,000
Gold to „ ..... £ 50,000
Silver to Calcutta ..... £ 20,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	40,000
„ Sold on spec.	1,000
„ for exportation	3,000
„ Amount forwarded to consumers...	66,000
„ Actual exports	8,000
„ Week's imports	86,000
„ Stock	10,86,000
Surats week's sales	200
„ Sold on spec.	Nil
„ „ for exportation	Nil
„ Amount forwarded to consumers.	300
„ Actual exports	Nil
„ Week's imports	Nil
„ Stock	4,000
Afloat-American	1,80,000
„ Indian	1,000
Week's receipt of Cotton at U. S. Ports,	1,29,000
„ Export to Great Britain	43,000
„ Continent	87,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports.	7,20,000
„ at Interior Ports	4,40,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 14th March 1902 :—

Cotton	7,112 bales.
Wheat	17,182 cwts.
Linseed	10,590 „
Rapeseed	5,663 „
Gingellyseed	2,769 „
Poppyseed	99 „
Groundnuts	406 „
Castorseed	4,374 „
Rice	85,380 „
Myrabolams	5,317 „
Cottonseed	233 „

Imports of treasure ex s. s. Caledonia from London.

Silver Bullion ..... Rs.	14,03,398
Gold Bullion ..... „	7,76,280
Gold Coin ..... „	75,000

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, March 15.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 4 1-32d
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-32d
Credit Bills 4 months Sight D. A...	1s 4 7-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 11-32d
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	132 1-2
Shanghai 30 „ „	178 1-2
Japan 30 „ „	149

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	96-8
1st Settlement	96-11

Money Market. Tone quieter.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England	since 6th Feb.	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 13th do...	8 do
Bank of Bengal	do. 12th do...	8 do
Bank of Madras	do. 7th do...	8 do

Seeds—

Linseed.—Tone firmer.

Ready	9 9
Forward, April-May...	9 8

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 7 to 6 8
Do. Forward	
April-May...	6 8 to 6 9
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	Nominal.
Do. Forward	
April-May...	7 1
Yellow Guzerat, Ready ...	Nominal.
Do. Forward	
April-May ...	7 12

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	Nominal.
Forward, April-May... ...	8 13

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	29 to 29 4
Forward, April-May ...	32 0

Groundnuts—Tone firm.

Ready	42 0

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms) ...	160	153	148	25 March
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms) ...	160	163		do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	169	163		do.
Belati (M.-G.) ...	185	179		do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	...	174		do.
Dharwar-Coompta ...	188	182		do.
Oomra good staple ...	196	190		do.
Akola M.-G. ...	1			
Khamgaum do. ...	187	181		do.
Karanja do. ...				
Broach (M. G.) ...	210	...	203	do.
Bhownugger (H. G.) ...	...	...	184	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	...	198	do.
Westerns ...	...	...	187	do.

Cotton. Tone quiet.

BOMBAY 15TH MARCH 1902.

Freights.—As usual on Mail day very little fresh business has been transacted and the markets close weaker with little or in demand at previous quoted rates.

DAILY IMPORTS—March 15.

From Glasgow.

Arabia s—50 cases whisky, J Nowrojee; 5 hogsheads whisky, Philipson and Co; 11 bales paper, B Shapoorjee; 15 cases whisky and rum, D Cowasjee.

From Liverpool.

City of Lucknow s—43 bales paper, J Dickinson and Co; 10 cases stationery, Blackie and Sons.

From London.

Egypt s—3 cases game requisites, Wagle and Co; 11 cases ham and bacon, H Manockjee; 12 cases medicine, &c, Phillips an Co; 43 packages paper, J Dickinson and Co; 23 packages medicine, &c., Eduljee Brothers; 21 cases provision, &c, F Rustomjee and Co; 192 cases oilmenotores, E Rustomjee; 9 cases photo materials, H Sagnaram and Co; 12 cases photo materials, Karni and Co; 13 cases materials, L D Kurunjia; 12 cases musical instruments, S Rose and Co; 15 cases cheese, K Rustomjee and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 15.

For London.

Caledonia s—41 bales skins, R M Kooka; 18 cwt ivory, Abdoola Hajee Mowjee and Co; 16 bales woollen carpets, K B Sajan; 210 cwt Indian condiments, D Dadabhoy; 76 cwt aloes, Megjee Mahomed and Co; 39 cwt peacock feathers, 6 cwt stuffed birds, C P Soranjee; 755 cwt olibanum, M J Jooma hoy and Co; 66 cwt rampathi, E Cram Passia; 120 cwt turmeric, Damoder Mowjee.

For Hamburg.

Lowenburg s—567 cwt bonemeal, A H Cassam and Co.

For Antwerp.

Ilar s—1,190 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1 0 bales hemp, Heerjee Govindjee.

For Kobe.

Queensland s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Flaming Shaw and Co; 220 bales cotton, M M Esrahhoy; 1,020 bales cotton, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 902 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ewin and Co; 200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Cursetjee and Co; 500 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 225 bales cotton, Seth and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bormida s—45 cwt sharkfins, R Dhanjee and Co; 40 cwt sharkfins, H A mahomed.

For Shanghai.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
Pekin s—50 bales twist, Framjee Lons and Co.

The new coins of the Colonies are said to differ in several particulars from those that are being issued by the Mint for home circulation. As in some of the issues of the Victorian money the Sovereign is shown on the Colonial coinage wearing the Crown. The head too, is smaller, with more of the bust showing, and King Edward is portrayed in uniform with the Ribbon of the Garter.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JEPHSON—March 13, at Cawnpore, the wife of Captain J Jephson, I S C, of a son.

RICHARDSON—March 9, at Dublin, the wife of G Richard son, of Rhiesapore, Mozufferpore, of a son.

WATKINS—March 10, at the Presidency General Hospital Calcutta, the wife of Captain R E Watkins, I M S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BANYARD—COLLARD—February 25, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev H Menzies, John Banyard, to Hita Mary, elder daughter of A Collard, Esq, Canterbury, Kent.

BELLAIRS—EDWARDS—March 4, at St. Andrew's Church, Gorakpur, by the Rev A H Wright, edward James Wallford Bellairs, N W P & Outh Police, to Amy Louisa, eldest daughter of G L Edwards, Esq, Resident Engineer, B & N W Railway, Gorakhpur.

CLARKE—BARON—March 7, at St Mary's Church, Chindwara, C P, by license, by the Rev Sydney Scott, chaplain of Kamptee, Leycester Amand Grey Clarke, M A, Indian Civil Service, eldest son of the Rev W Clarke, of Margarets, Harlston, Norfolk, to Maud Elizabeth, third daughter of Thomas Baron, Uncovenanted Medical Service retired.

FARQUHARSON—ABENDROTH—February 15, at the Church of England, Hamburg, by the Rev T E Woodhouse, M A, LL D, George F Farquarson, to Cissy, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Alcott Asendroth, formerly of Calcutta.

HUGO—DEMPSTER—March 10, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckman, Captain James H Hugo, M B, B S, D S O, Indian Medical Service, to Muriel, eldest daughter of Colonel C Dempster, late Commanding 4th Sikhs, P F Force.

WATKIN—BARR—March 4, at Holy Trinity Church, Bolaram, by the Rev F E Welchman, Captain H G Watkin, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, to Evelyn Constance, only daughter of Lieut-Colonel David Barr.

DEATHS.

BASTIN—March 8, at Bilaspore, Central Provinces, of consumption, Liz Aton, the beloved wife of Bob. Bastin, Driver, B N Railway, aged 34 years.

BAILIE—March 8, at Ernacolum, Cochin State, Charlotte Therisa (Lottie), the dearly beloved and eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs James Edmund Bailie, grand-daughter of the late Dr Thomas Bailie, of Pease, and of the late George A Stephen's, Esq., of Hyderabad, Scinde, aged 22 years, 9 months and 23 days.

CLARKE—March 10, at Lhore, suddenly from failure of the heart, Robert Clarke, I C S, Commissioner, Lahore Division, aged 53 years.

ROSS—February 2, at Hamilton, Victoria, Australia, Captain J M Ross, V M S, aged 46 years.

CHIRETTONES
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FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,
MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.

When given with Iron produce marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion.

Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets 6h. 8m. High water, 11-32m. 11-51s. Low water, 5-20m., 5-22s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Telephone Company, 32 Elphinstone Circle, 2 p.m.
Alexandra N. G. English Institution, prize distribution, Framjee Hall, 4-15 p. m.

ARRIVAL.—Nawab Sultan Jung, accompanied by sixteen followers carrying one gun and four swords, arrived in Bombay on Friday, and has taken up his residence on Warden Road.

LOST IN SPECULATION.—Mottal Gulabchund has reported to the Police that he has entrusted one Mangalchund Balchund with diamonds and pearls of the value of Rs. 2,080 on approval, but the man made away with the property and lost it in speculation.—A similar complaint was made against the same accused, by another jeweller named Shozilal Mohanlal in respect of property valued at Rs. 1,725.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presiding at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court on Saturday morning, made absolute the decree "nisi" for the dissolution of marriage in the case of Jerbai vs. Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer and another, and awarded (by consent) Rs. 60 for arrears of alimony "pendente lite," and Rs. 10 per month for permanent alimony until further orders. The amount was ordered to be paid to the petitioner through the clerk of the Court. Mr. R. B. Paymaster appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. Vacha represented the first respondent.

SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held on Saturday at Bhoivada, Parel, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Allabai, a Hindu woman, aged about thirty the wife of one Gurji Tanoo, a mill hand. The deceased had been suffering from fever for the last four or five days and was delirious. She was missed from home on Friday morning and on a search being made, her clothes were found lying near a well in Bhoivada. The well was dragged and her body was recovered. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide during delirium of fever.

DEATH OF MR. DINANATH HARISCHANDRA.—Mr. Dinanath Harischandra, a Government pensioner and one of the Municipal Auditors, died at his temporary residence near the Wodehouse Bridge on Thursday last after a few days' sickness. Mr. Dinanath matriculated in the early sixties, and after receiving some college education entered the Government service. After a service of nearly thirty years as a First Grade Accountant, P. W. D., he retired in 1898. In 1900 he was appointed a Municipal Auditor. Mr. Dinanath was a devout, charitable and unassuming gentleman. He has left numerous relatives and friends to mourn his death.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. T. J. Strangman, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Richard Crane, captain on board the s. s. Indra, charged Hussan Abdula, a serang on the same ship, with absenting himself without leave from 12th to 14th instant, both inclusive. Inspector Walton prosecuted, while Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended. The complainant said that the accused by remaining absent without leave had caused them a great delay, so that the ship, which was to sail on Saturday afternoon will have to wait till the next morning, before it sets sail. The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he had been granted leave by the chief officer to go ashore. The Magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

INDORE PRINCE IN BOMBAY.—H. H. Tookojirao Balasaneb Holker, the young Prince of Indore, accompanied by his guardian Captain Forbes and others, who arrived in Bombay about a week ago, and had put up at the Watson's Hotel, left Bombay for Indore on Friday night. At the invitation of Mithawker Bros. he visited the Gas Company's Health Camp at the Kennedy Sea Face where he was cordially received by the Secretary of the Camp, Mr. Ramkrishna Raojee, Chief Clerk of the Bombay Gas Company. Several athletic feats were performed by the famous Tookaram Pehilwan which pleased the prince and the party. Miss Ramcrishna and other young girls afterwards sang some English and Maratbi songs. After the distribution of garlands, nosegays, &c., and light refreshments, the entertainment ended.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mr. Power charged Mangalchand Balkisan, a broker, with criminal breach of trust in respect of one diamond worth Rs. 200, two big pearls worth Rs. 1,000, belonging to Bhogilal Mohanlal; and twelve strings of pearls worth Rs. 525 and 4 diamonds worth Rs. 2,080, belonging to Motilal Gulabchand, a broker. The accused had pledged all the property to a Marwadi Pratapchand Tekchand for Rs. 1,750. Mr. Kazi Kahiruddin, Barrister-at-Law, appeared on behalf of the witness Pratapchand Tekchad to watch the case. The accused had taken away the property for approval from the complainants Bhogilal Mohanlal and Motilal Gulabchand on the 14th of the last half of Kartick last, and the 15th of the first half of Mah last, respectively. The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate asked the accused to pay up the money he had received from the Marwadi, and sent Mr. Power with the accused to get all that the accused had to give in return of the money he had got from the Marwadi. The case was then adjourned.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

A SATISFACTORY POSITION

The estimates of Income and Expenditure of the Bombay Port Trust for 1902-03 have been issued. In framing the Estimates the Chairman, Mr. W. C. Hughes has had the valuable assistance of a Special Committee of the Trustees consisting of Mr. Vijbhucand s Atmaram, the Hon'ble Mr. W. Greaves and Mr. J. M. Dick. The committee held four meetings at which every item of the Budget was fully considered and discussed.

The Budget as thus framed provides for a Capital Expenditure under all heads of Rs. 15,89,411 including Engineering, and on the Revenue side shows a small surplus (Rs. 16,748) after providing Rs. 22,90,843 for interest charges, Rs. 2, 53,000 for Sinking Fund and Rs. 1 09,892 for depreciation of Plant and Machinery. The Revenue Estimates have been framed mainly on the basis of the actuals during the calendar year 1901. The expenditure estimated for provides fully for the due fulfilment of the liabilities of the Board and the efficient administration of the Act.

A CONSIDERABLE SURPLUS.

The actual surplus will be credited to the Revenue Reserve Fund, unless the surplus in the current year, which promises to be considerable should, with the previous accumulations, raise the total of that fund to more than one sum fixed by Government, namely Rs. 10 lakhs. In that case the surplus will be applied to the reduction of debt as laid down in Section 51 of the Act. The fund at the end of 1900-01 amounted to Rs. 14 00 358. The financial position of the Board, as disclosed in the estimates, is very satisfactory, and a continuance of these conditions would justify consideration of proposals for a reduction of charges. But at the moment it does not appear advisable to make such proposals. The Port is one of the cheapest in the world, and there are no particular charges which call for immediate reduction. On the other hand, the Board must, probably, almost immediately face the necessity of providing a new wet dock for the accommodation of the growing trade of the Port. Such a dock will provide for ships of the most modern type, to turn to the fullest account the great natural advantages of the Harbour which has practically unlimited accommodation for ships of the largest size, and is the natural port for so large a part of India.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The expenditure to be incurred on Capital Works is as follows:—

	Rs.
Section I. Prince's Dock	1,55,550
Section II. Victoria Dock	9,80,640
Section IV. New Works, Ordinary	4,53,171
	Rs. 15,89,411

The proposals contemplate the issue of a new loan of about Rs. 13 1-2 lakhs Rs. (13,40 000), to which the sanction of Government will be applied for, the balance of the expenditure being met from unexpended balances of former loans and partly by re-appropriation from the Depreciation Account.

The Estimates make provision for the completion of works already in progress including the large three-floor shed at Berths Nos. 10 and 11, Victoria Dock, the excavation of the South Channel, the new lights for Kenery Light-house, and the quarters for labourers and artizans, also for some further progress with the work of paving the dock wharves which is being done gradually as opportunity officers

The new shed at Berth Nos. 10 and 11, Victoria Dock, was commenced in August last, and will, it is anticipated, be completed by June next. It is estimated to cost Rs. 5,07,050 and covers an area of 394' by 95'. It has 3 floors and affords in all 107,000 superficial feet of covered storage space for cargo. It is principally intended for the accommodation of the Rice Trade.

Of the new works not yet commenced the more important are a New Hydraulic Power station at the docks, reconstructing shed No. 2, Victoria Dock, and a new Light Ship.

The addition to the Hydraulic Power is a requirement the necessity for which has been recognized for a considerable time, but which has been delayed to difficulties in determining a suitable site, pending a decision on the questions of the size of the new wet dock and the alignment of the Port Trust Railway. Owing to the increase in work performed by the plant, the provision of additional power has now become a matter of urgency, the present plant working to their full power, and there being no reserve. The provision made contemplates the erection of another engine on the same power (230 H. P.) as that now in use at the Victoria Dock, but is subject to revision after further consideration

The scheme for reconstructing shed No. 2, Victoria Dock, is in furtherance of the general project which has been in hand for some years past to increase the covered storage accomodation at the Docks. The present shed has no upper floor and measures 288 by 120. It is proposed in reconstructing it to extend it on the west to the line of the other jetty sheds, increasing the ground floor area to 360 by 120 feet, and to add 2 upper floors over the whole area. The total covered storage to be thus provided for this berth will thus be increased to 126,280 superficial feet or 91,720 feet more than the present shed affords. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 6-14 lakhs. The proposals are subject to revision on further consideration.

The present Light Ship was built at the Bombay Dockyard in 1872 and has now been in commission for nearly 30 years. She has been for several years on the station without being docked, and is anticipated will require very extensive repairs. The Trustees are advised that it will be preferable to provide a Light Ship of more modern design rather than incur heavy expenditure on the present, vessel, and provision is made accordingly subject to reconsideration after the vessel has been docked and surveyed. In any case, as the vessel is borne on the Trustees' books without charge and there is accordingly no replacement fund available, the expenditure required to renew and adapter for further service will be properly a capital charge, to be liquidated by setting aside annually a sum that will fully cover the amount within the estimated further life-time of the vessel.

REVENUE ACCOUT.

The revenue from all sources is estimated at—

	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue proper	52,28 500	
Pilotage	1,87,000	
Withdrawals from Depreciation Funds	40,360	
		54,61,809

The expenditure is estimated at—

Revenue expenditure	25 53,014	
Interest	22,90,846	
Sinking Fund	2,53,000	
Contributions to Depreciation Funds	1,09 892	
	52,11,752	
Pilotage	1,87,000	
Renewals chargeable to Depreciation.	40,360	
		54,45,052
Leaving a surplus of Rs....		16,748

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The estimates compare with previous years as follows.—

	Revenue proper. Rs.	Pilotage. Rs.	Total Rs.
Actuals, 1899-00 ...	51,18,593	1,80,366	53,38,869
„ 1900-01 ...	50,48,079	1,85,682	52,33,761
Budget, 1901-02 ..	49,93,000	1,80,000	51,78,000
Actuals of calendar year, 1901 ...	51,77,351	1,91,351	53,68,231
Budget, 19.2-03	52,28,500	1,87,000	54,15,500

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The entire revenue expenditure, excluding expenditure from the depreciation account, is estimated at Rs. 53,98,752, and compares as follows with previous years :—

	General account and Port Department. Rs.	Pilotage. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Actuals, 1899-00...	49 05,371	1,80,397	50 85 038
„ 1900-01...	50 46,310	1,88 682	52 34,992
Budget, 1901-02...	49,84,770	1,80,000	51,62,770
„ 1902-03...	52,11,752	1,87,000	53,98,752

Comparing the Budget 1902-03 with the actuals 1900-01, there is an increase of Rs. 1,63,760, of which Rs. 78,000 is in Interest and Sinking Fund charges due to increase in the Capital debt. The balance is explained by the provision (Rs. 51 039) made for special repairs (Section II, Item 12 23,34 37,38,39 and 40; Section III, Items 23,24, & 25. And alterations and minor improvements chargeable to revenue; by an increase (Rs. 36,064) allowed for in ramallage charges (Section III, Item II) determined in proportion to the receipts under wet docks, and by an increase under Port Department (Section VIII) of Rs. 17,547 due to provision for a grant under the Indian Ports Act of Rs. 4,000 in aid of the Seamen's Rest at the Docks (Item 33), and to increases in the fleet of launches for Port Department work (Items 22 and 24), and in the Trustees' share of the Port Health Officer's Establishment (Item 31).

As compared with the Budget 1901-02 the increase in Revenue Expenditure is Rs. 2,25,982, which is accounted for partly by the provision made for special repairs and the minor improvements referred to; partly by the growth of charges for Interest and Sinking Fund; partly by the large Trade estimated for, necessitating increased provision for expenditure in ramallage, coolie labour for handling cargo, and extra establishment for supervising imports and exports at the docks; and, lastly, by an increase in the provision for Port Department expenditure explained in the previous para.

The estimates include provision for transferring the Saluting Battery from its present site on the Apollo reclamation to a new site on the Jamsetjee Bunder.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference, which commenced on Thursday last, was dissolved on Saturday evening in the great "shamiana" erected at Chowpatty. Shaik Hoosein Mia Saheb, the Chief of Mangrol, presided, and the "shamiana" was well filled in by the delegates and prominent Mahomedan citizens of Bombay. Her Excellency Lady Northcote while on her way to the Bunder to sail for Europe graced the pandal with her presence and was received by the Chief of Mangrol, Nawabzada Nas

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PRESS OPINION.

"MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LTD., have issued their NEW PIANOFORTE CATALOGUE, a very Artistic Booklet splendidly illustrated. This enterprising firm are Agents for some of the best Pianos, amongst which the ERARD deserve special mention. Our readers will remember that a year ago, Messrs. S. & P. Erard with unparalleled generosity, presented the town of Bombay with a magnificent Concert Grand Piano to be used at Concerts. The public at large have scarcely yet learnt how to appreciate the wonderful Musical qualities of those Instruments. True their noble tone can best be drawn out by an Artist's hand but an Artist is trained more quickly on an Erard than on any other Piano, as its delicate action discourages thumping. Their unassuming appearance and high price tell against them in a country swamped with Cheap Pieces of Furniture, but their sterling qualities of durability and beauty of tone should in time meet with adequate recognition. We wish MARCKS & Co. every success in their endeavour to provide for India High Class Pianos."

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"AS YOU LIKE IT."
by Mrs. WILLIAMS.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 27,
"THE TEMPEST."
by Mr. WILLIAMS.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1,
"THE WINTER'S TALE"
by Mrs. WILLIAMS.

Patrons to the Series of Subscription SHAKESPEARIAN RECITALS to be given by Mr. and Mrs. HANNIBAL A. WILLIAMS,

are informed that owing to the large number of Tickets sold, the Series of Recitals will include Four of Shakespeare's plays, instead of two, as originally intended.

Plan of the Hall, for each of the four performances, will be on view at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.'s, Medows Street, after 9 A.M., on WEDNESDAY March 19.

Patrons are requested to exchange their "Cards of Admission" for Reserved Seat Tickets, which may be done, for either of the Recitals, at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.'s, and without extra charge.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1902.

THE MAHSUD BLOCKADE.

THE blockade of the Waziri Mahsuds has ended. The invalids have been packed off home, and in the most approved manner we are now learning the lessons the incident presented for our delectation. When the blockade was contemplated, we objected to it under the belief that it would not produce the result desired, and our attitude has been fully justified. What we urged was that if the tribes offended us, we must punish them with a swift and sure punishment. Had this policy been adopted, Government would have incurred less expenditure, the operations would have been over in a fraction of the time, and the tribesmen would have found it to their interests to treat the Sirkar with due respect. The Mahsuds have paid their fine, it is true. But our victory has been a Cadmean victory. It has cost us more than it cost the vanquished. As an experiment, the blockade failed signally, and the expedition, which should have been launched against the offending tribes a year ago, had finally to be sent, or our troops would have been resting across the border until Doomsday. The lessons of the blockade are very forcefully set forth in the columns of our Lahore contemporary, by a special correspondent, who has had especial opportunities for studying them. A policy of non-interference with tribes, as far as is possible, says he, endorsing the view of the situation we took from the outset, is an intelligible one, but if we wish to preserve order on the frontier, this policy must be accompanied by a firm determination to uphold our own rights, and to inflict deterrent punishment on the tribes for acts of aggression. "It is in our half-hearted attempts to do this that we have failed, and the Pathan as a consequence neither respects nor fears us." If we taught the tribesmen that so long as they do not trouble us, we will not trouble them but that if they do, we shall repay with interest, we shall have less occasion to complain. "Let the tribesmen clearly understand that they will be left alone, if they leave us alone, but that unprovoked attacks on British posts, raiding into British territory or murdering British subjects, will be invariably treated in one way." This is the correspondent's contention, and we are glad to see that he is against the infliction of fines, the acknowledgment of friendlies, the payment of compensation, and agrees with us that the despatch of a punitive expedition at a time when the crops are ready for gathering. The lesson to the tribesmen would be wholesome. It would not call for repetition with the growing frequency, and the difficulty we experience in keeping tribesmen in hand would be very much simplified.

The object of the blockade was to starve the Mahsuds into submission by isolating them, and cutting them off from all communication with their neighbours. As is pointed out by the correspondent to whose communication we refer, two fatal mistakes were made. The blockade was undertaken on the erroneous assumption that the Mahsud were a semi-starved tribe, and that the natural resources of the country were inadequate to the needs of the inhabitants. This was the first mistake. The second was in supposing that a blockade run on the lines of the present one, could, even were the country not self-supporting, be successful as the fact of the Mahsuds having hereditary enemies on both his flanks in no way disturbed trading transactions between the Baniah classes, while the military posts could by no possibility check communications in a country where practicable paths existed in every direction. As to the first mistake it was found that whatever the condition of the tribe twenty years ago, it can no longer be regarded as half-starved. It has herds and flocks that may be counted by tens of thousands. Its agricultural needs can be met by cultivating about a tenth of the soil that is cultivable. The writer surmises that increased prosperity of the Mahsuds is due, not so much to natural development of the resources of the country, as to the benefits that have followed in the wake of the expeditions of 1881 and 1894-95. We can quite believe that a frontier expedition is no unmixed evil. On these occasions, we are reminded, half the tribe become effusively friendly, their houses spared, their towers are passed by in peace, compensation is lavishly bestowed and all supplies locally procurable, such as grain, fodder, firewood and so forth are paid for with no niggered hand. Short of dreading the approach of a British expedition, they have grown to welcome it, and it is no wonder the young bloods of the tribes are allowed practically unlimited license. It has been found profitable in the long run, and the revelation as to the material condition of the people will, we hope, prove a salutary lesson to those who thought to starve and isolate a tribe possessed of abundant means and absolutely independent of British India or of neighbouring tribes for necessaries of one kind or another. During the whole time they were supposed to be undergoing a process of starvation, they had both necessaries and luxuries. While we waited, they continued raiding, and carried off our rifles. They refused to pay the fine we claimed, and at the end of a year, it was judged advisable to send forth the expedition, which sent a year earlier would have had a better effect and, what is more would have cost very much less, both in funds and men.

Intelligence as to the Mahsuds has been found to be widely at fault. The information as to their material condition has been found to be obsolete, and that as to their wealth in arms altogether at variance with the facts. Our contemporary's correspondent shows that when the Political Officer met the Mullah Powindah near Jandola in February 1900, he had amongst his following an armed escort with breach-loading rifles estimated at five, and six to seven hundred. The Political Officer in the same year computed the importation of breech-loading rifles into Southern Waziristan as over five hundred per annum. During the blockade the Mahsuds contrived to steal about eighty. But this does not constitute the sum total. Rifles are regularly bought from the Afridis, and it is shown that the Mahsuds are one of the best, if not the best armed tribe on the frontier. That the casualties among our men was not greater "was not due to want of arms in the hands of the tribesmen, but to an insufficiency of ammunition and to a lack of combination." That insufficiency of ammunition might be still more marked but for a circumstance mentioned by the special correspondent who brings to notice the prolific source of supply furnished by blockading or an expeditionary force. Tens of thousands of empty brass cartridge cases and not a few loaded ones strew the hills on these ever recurring expeditions. "The imbecile type of ammunition pouch the infantry soldier is provided with, which needs must drop cartridges every time he lies down to shoot, or runs down a hill," is, he holds, "largely responsible for the loaded cartridges so thoughtfully presented to the tribes, while as regards empty cases no endeavour is ever made to pick them up. A few boxes of caps can easily be smuggled across the frontier, as can also be lead, while hundreds of bullets can be picked up. It then only requires a little country powder to turn out a loaded cartridge quite good enough for ordinary sniping purposes. Government have of recent years made the most stringent rules regarding ammunition, with a view to preventing, as far as possible, its supply to the frontier tribes, yet no attempt is made to deal with this source of supply or to issue a rational pouch although it is a serious question which might well engage the attention of the authorities." This is one of the minor lessons of the blockade, but it is one which ought not to be overlooked. The correspondent makes a number of suggestions as to how the evil could be mitigated. He has no faith in the suggestion that the men shall pick up empty cartridge cases by order. He would have a system of rewards. It might not always be practicable or even advisable to stop to pick up cartridge cases, but occasions would occur where it would, and the practice might reduce the supply of ammunition to the tribesmen. It is a subject on which no immediate action, unfortunately, is likely to be taken, yet one among many another lesson which recent experiences across the frontier have taught those responsible for the fact that the cost to the country of collecting the fine from the tribesmen has greatly exceeded the amount of the fine.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST FINANCES.

HOWEVER the general commercial community of Bombay may complain of lack of prosperity, the trade of the port, so far as it is reflected by the revenues of the Port Trust and the railways, seems to flourish exceedingly. Of course, the financial results of the workings of these institutions are not entirely safe guides as to the general commercial well-being of the city or Presidency. In a year of unprecedented famine, for instance, the revenues of the Bombay Port Trust were the largest recorded up to that time. That was because of the conditions which compelled the importation of enormous quantities of grain for distribution to the stricken areas, and as the Port authority benefited by this increase in a single direction, so the revenues of the railways were for the time being greatly enhanced. The budget estimates of the Port Trust for the ensuing year again show a very satisfactory condition of affairs for that body. The budget last year estimated a total revenue of Rs. 51,78,000, but during the calendar year 1901 the actual receipts were Rs. 53,69,201. Proceeding on these figures the anticipated revenue during the new financial year is put down at Rs. 54,15,500. The estimated revenue expenditure is Rs. 53,98,752, an increase of Rs. 1,63,760 over the actuals of 1900-01 due to a larger amount for interest charges and provision for special repairs and minor improvements. The total capital expenditure provided for in the budget amounts to Rs. 15,89,411, of which over four and-a-half lakhs are for new works. Nearly ten lakhs are for works in connection with the Victoria Docks, and it is proposed to issue a new loan of thirteen and-a-half lakhs. It is anticipated that there will be a considerable surplus at the end of the year, and this it is proposed to credit entirely to the Revenue Reserve Fund, unless that fund happens to be increased beyond the Rs. 16 lakhs fixed by Government. At the end of 1900-01 the total of this reserve fund was over fourteen lakhs; and in the event of the statutory reserve being exceeded, it is proposed to apply the surplus to special reduction of debt. Mr. Hughes, the chairman of the Trust, observes that a continuance of the present satisfactory condition of the Trust's finances would justify consideration of proposals for a reduction of charges, but he adds that at the moment it does not appear advisable to make such proposals. The Port of Bombay, he points out, is one of the cheapest in the world, and there are no particular charges in regard to which immediate reduction is necessary. Certainly there are directions in which the Trustees may usefully spend money for the benefit of shipping coming to Bombay. A new wet dock seems to be absolutely necessary. Although it is but thirteen years since the Victoria Dock was opened as an extension of the Prince's Dock opened ten years previously, the continuous growth in the trade of the Port obliges the Trust to face the prospect of having shortly to undertake the construction of another wet basin. The Trustees have this in view, and the chairman contemplates that the new dock will provide for ships of the most modern type. There are other directions in which improvements may be effected. For several years it has been evident that the Merewether dry dock is too small to accommodate the largest ships coming to the Port. The tendency is for vessels to increase in size and recently this has been especially noticeable in some of the cargo ships coming to the Port. Then, of course, there is the great need for increased shed accommodation in regard to which improvements are being carried out and others are contemplated. A new storage shed at Victoria Dock, the cost of which is calculated at over five lakhs, is expected to be completed in June, while the reconstruction of shed No. 2 at the same dock is to be taken in hand. The latter work is estimated to cost six and-a-quarter lakhs. The covered storage space will be greatly increased by these works, while for some years the Trust have had a programme for enlarging the shed accommodation generally. Works, the completion of which are provided for in the present estimate, include the excavation of the South Channel, the new light for the Kennery Light House, and the new quarters for the labourers and artizans employed by the Trust. The list of projects contemplated for early execution include the construction of a new hydraulic power station at the docks, and the provision of a new light ship to replace the present vessel which was built thirty years ago. There is also the very important railway scheme which has received Government sanction, but awaits the decision as to its alignment. It will thus be seen that if the Port Trust is prosperous, it is not disposed to be neglectful in providing increased facilities for the vast and growing trade of the port.

THE hired transport "Syria" arrived at Natal on the 14th instant.

THE hired transport Plassy left Suez on the 11th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 21st idem.

A NOTICE issued by the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay, indicates a discrepancy in the total rural population of the Ghotki Taluka in the Shikarpur District as shown by the census tables. Instead of 35,432, the total rural population of the Ghotki Taluka in the Shikarpur District should read 45,432.

THE many friends of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, late Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, will be sorry to learn that he has been lying in an unconscious condition for the last three or four days, suffering from rheumatic gout, heart diseases and other complications. His medical adviser considers his case a serious one, though entire hopes have not been given up. Dr. Sydney Smith and Dr. T. B. Nariman are constantly in attendance.

ONE of the Indian visitors for the Coronation, says the "Tatler," will be the Maharajah of Kooch Behar with the Maharani and the Maharajah Kumar, and he has already secured Lord Clinton's fine house in Portland Place for the season. "The Maharanee does not live in retirement like many Indian ladies; on the contrary, she goes into society, dresses in the English fashion, will entertain, and is at present in Paris inspecting frocks."

THE Government of India has approved of the scheme for cleansing the Sudar Bazar of Rangoon. The insanitary portions of the bazar will be entirely demolished, and its inhabitants removed to another part of the town. It has been decided that this is the best method of removing what has become an intolerable nuisance and serious source of danger to the public. The military estimates include a grant-in-aid of Rs. 50,000 towards the cost of the undertaking.

WE learn that Maharaj Kumar Prodyot Coomar Tagore, son of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindro Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I., has been selected, together with members of equally representative Bengal families, by the Viceroy to attend His Majesty the King Emperor's Coronation, as the guest of the Government of India. The public services of the Maharaja are too well-known to call for any detailed description, and it will be readily conceded that His Excellency's choice is an extremely happy one. The Maharaj Kumar, who has accepted the invitation, headed the deputation which went to Simla, from Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, on the occasion of the late Queen's Diamond Jubilee in 1897.

THE South Indian Fibre Syndicate will shortly commence operations under a new title, with increased scope, and largely enhanced prospects of profit to its shareholders. The new description of the Syndicate is the Indian Fibre Company, Limited, and the capital with which the company will commence work is Rs. 4,00,000 in 4,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The South Indian Fibre Syndicate has long required additional capital for the development of its business, the purchase of new and improved machinery, engines, baling presses, finishing and drying sheds, etc., and also for the planting up of the land on which the sisal fibre is produced. Samples of this fibre have been sent to this office. There undoubtedly appears to be a big future before the company if it be worked on the lines suggested in the new prospectus. In the first place the company will benefit by the Services of Mr. H. Tytler, a gentleman who has expert knowledge of the business. And further it is pointed out that in the Bahamas, where labour is six times more costly than it is in this country, the industry has proved highly profitable, and has indeed proved the making of the Islands. In Mexico too, where labour is also dear, the cultivation of the plant has been highly profitable, notwithstanding that labour is just as dear. Here in India experience has proved that the plant has ideal conditions in which to grow. The specimens of fibre which we have seen show that perfection has been reached in its cultivation with increased capital, and additional opportunities of extension of the existing lands, the Indian Fibre Company will always have adequate supplies of raw material with which to operate and the advantages of cheap labour, and expert management place it on assured and stable basis. The ready and constant demand for the fibre will always ensure such a business as will make handsome profits certain, and the speculating public will no doubt readily respond to the appeal for capital work will be commenced immediately sufficient capital has been subscribed, and the share list will close on the 30th April next.

DE WET'S exploits rival those of Prince Charlie in 1745-6. A chain of hostile sentries extended from Loch Houra to Loch Sniel, with bonfires at short intervals, and sentries constantly pacing to and fro. Mounted patrols held the whole line together. It was only by crawling up the deep channel of a small mountain stream, at a moment when the sentries had just returned to their watchfires, that the Pretender and his party escaped through the cordon.

A SPECIAL meeting of proprietors in the Manchester and Liverpool Express Railway Company was held at the Company's offices in Cornhill, London. The Company is seeking to obtain a further Act of Parliament authorising them to deviate their line as it passes through Salford in order to meet the wishes of the Salford Corporation, and a formal resolution approving the new Bill was adopted. The deviation will cost about £100,000 less than the original scheme. Mr. Behr, the inventor of the mono-rail, who was present, said that the plans of the construction of the permanent way, the rolling stock, and of the method of working the line, had been submitted to the Board of Trade, and he believed they had met with the Board's approval.

THE officer who has been authorised in Melbourne to issue the prescribed permits to intending immigrants to South Africa has been literally rushed by applicants. All were able to furnish proof of the possession of capital to the stipulated minimum of £100, and not a few had wealth considerably in excess of that figure. What is described as a constant stream of young men and women besieged the office for permits. This threatened exodus of a class of persons whose labour is urgently required in Australia is exercising public opinion at the Antipodes, and the Melbourne papers point out the risks of throwing up good situations in Australia on the strength of a problematical "boom" in South Africa at the close of the war.

IN SHAMROCK LAND.

PICTURESQUE IRELAND.

Mr. Clifton Johnson has found in Ireland scope for his pen and his camera, and the results of his journeyings in the Sister Isle are seen in "The Isle of the Shamrock," which has been published by the Macmillan Company. Mr. Johnson has a keen eye for the picturesque and having a ready pen he has produced a series of excellent sketches.

WHEN THE MACCARTHY'S OWN BLARNEY.

The story of the Blarney Stone we, of course, find in Mr. Johnson's book, with the further hope of the MacCarthys:—

The story of the stone dates back to the middle of the fifteenth century, when Cormac MacCarthy the Strong, a descendant of the ancient kings of Munster, and builder of the fortress, chanced one day to save an old woman from drowning. In her gratitude the old woman offered Cormac a golden tongue which should have the power to influence men and women, friends and foes, as he willed. She told him to mount the keep and kiss a certain stone in the wall five feet below the gallery running around the top. He followed her directions, and obtained all the fluent persuasiveness she had promised. The tale of this new accomplishment of Cormac's and its miraculous origin spread, and the Blarney Stone has been drawing pilgrims to itself ever since.

It is said that all the innumerable MacCarthys who swarm in the barony, are more or less descended from Cormac the Strong, and that even the meanest day labourer of the name considers himself the rightful owner of the domain of Blarney. They have never become reconciled to the fact that it was confiscated by the government, though two centuries have passed since the authorities took it in charge and conveyed it by sale to other hands. Tradition declares that the treasures of the MacCarthy family are sunk under the waters of the Lake of Blarney, which sleeps in a hollow a quarter of a mile from the castle. The secret hiding-place is supposed to be known to only three MacCarthys in each generation, and the treasures will be recovered the day that one of the family enters into possession of the ancestral estate.

A COMMUNITY OF BROTHERS.

On one of the lower ridges of the Knockmealldown Mountains, overlooking the valley of the Blackwater, dwells a community of Irish monks, of which we are told the following:—

The institution in its origin dates back to 1833, when a group of Irish monks was expelled for political reasons from the Cisstercian monastery at Mt. Melleray in France. They returned penniless to their native country, and a nobleman living in the valley of the Blackwater took pity on them and gave them a tract of wild land among the hills. They at once set to work with their own hands to reclaim it. For many years the community was so poverty-stricken that it had a hard struggle for existence, but in time it grew prosperous and independent. The land, as the monks found it, was a barren heath full of stones. They laboriously dug out the stones, carted them off to be used on the roads and for building purposes, and made the ground productive by subsoiling.

About seventy members at present make up the Mt. Melleray brotherhood. It is not often there are so few, but the monastery has been depopulated by a recent exodus to establish a new colony. Several branches own this for their parent community, including one in the United States, at Dubuque, Iowa.

These Irish monks, with their stony land to subdue, and with the memory of their former poverty and struggle for existence still fresh, seem to be trying to realise the order's original simplicity. The main tenets of the religion, as exemplified by them, are a hermit-like separation from the rest of mankind, long-honored daily devotions, and strict habits of silence and humility. All personal wealth at the time of joining and all the products of the industry of individual members are turned into the community coffers. Henceforth they work for the common good and their thoughts dwell on things eternal or are supposed to. They never speak save when it is absolutely necessary and even then the ordinary members must first get the permission of one of the three superiors—the abbot, the prior, or the sub-prior. The usual method of communication is by signs and words are only employed as a last resort. The only two members not bound by the rules of silence are the brother porter who communicates with visitors and the procurator or housekeeper who is privileged to speak to any one when there is occasion.

HOW THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY GREW.

Naturally the beauties of Killarney are discoursed upon by the author, who has found this theory of the origin of the lakes:—

The lakes lie in a basin between several mountain groups and they convey an impression of permanence and of age coeval with that of the heights which overlook them. A native of the region, however, informed me there once were no Lakes of Killarney at all. Where they are was just a low valley, and in the valley were farms and a town. Unluckily, one of the dwellers in the vale had a charmed well. Still, everything was all right if he kept it covered nights and this he took great care to do. But late on a certain evening after the owner of the well had gone to bed, a neighbour visited it, drew a bucketful, and went away without restoring the cover. The next morning a great river was pouring out of the well, and the farms and the town were fathoms deep under water. There they are to this day, and when conditions are favourable, the old-time houses of the vale can be clearly seen at the bottom of the lakes, and so can the charmed well. Into it runs one stream, and out of it runs another—at least, that was the story as it was told me.

THE SHILLALAH.

Fifty years ago, we are told, faction fights were common to every neighbourhood, each of which had its champion fighter:—

The shillalah was the only weapon considered entirely orthodox in these combats. It derives its name from a famous wood in County Wicklow, where the best oaks and blackthorns for its making are reputed to grow. The old-time peasantry were very careful in selecting a weapon, and also in its preparation after it was cut from hedge or woodland. The usual mode was to rub it over repeatedly with butter and place it up the chimney, where it was left for several months. Shapes varied, but the favourite style was that of a cane three or four feet long. Occasionally a man would arm himself with a shillalah having a length of eight or ten feet, known as a "wattle," or with what was called a "kippeen"—a short club that had a burly knot on the end. This last was the deadliest of the three, but could not be carried with the innocent appearance of a staff, as could the other two.

HENHOUSE OR HUMAN HABITATION.

Here is a description of a cottage interior in the highlands of Donegal:—

I started out in one of the brighter intervals, but had not gone far when a fierce scud drove me to beg shelter at a way side hovel. I might as well have gone into an ancient cave dwelling, the gloom of the interior was so deep. After all, was I in a human habitation or a henhouse? Sense of smell, said the latter, though odours were somewhat mixed, and when sight returned to my at first blinded eyes this impression was strengthened. A wet, scrubby turkey stood drying and warming itself in front of the peat fire glowing low on the rude hearth. Close by, a hen was sitting in a box, and, a little more retiring, a second hen was comfortably established among the tumbled rags of a ruinous bed. On the uneven dirt floor a third hen was picking about with an industrious family of chickens, and latter other hens, turkeys, and several ducks wandered in from outdoors. Even without these feathered occupants the room was distressing in its clutter and grime. Up above hung no end of duds and wreckage, while below was a chaos of bags peat fragments, broken furniture, farm tools, and household implements. I thought I would rather live in an American stable. A tall tatterdemalion of a man had given me a chair, and found another for himself. From behind him a small boy in a long-sleeved coat, apparently inherited, watched me furtively.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY).

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE HARRISMITH DRIVE.

BLOCK HOUSE LINE AGAIN BROKEN.

ESCAPE OF MENTZ.

LORD METHUEN'S REVERSE.

WOUNDED GENERAL AT JOHANNESBURG.

YEOMANRY FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The columns engaged in the Harrismith drive are now moving North-Westward with a view to penning the enemy in the angle between Kroonstad and Wolvehoek and the Vrede Wolvehoek blockhouse lines.

So far only 50 Boers have been captured, but Mentz with the main body broke through the Vrede line with a herd of cattle on Monday night and escaped.

Beyond the official despatches nothing whatever is known about Lord Methuen.

LONDON, MAR. 15.

The "Daily Chronicle" remarks that Lord Methuen's force was dangerously miscellaneous in its composition, and draws attention to the considerable percentage of Dutch names in the casualty lists.

Lord Methuen's wound is officially described as a gunshot wound in the right thigh, severe, with fracture of the femur.

Lord Methuen has been removed to Johannesburg, and is doing well.

New Zealand has decided to send a tenth contingent of one thousand men to South Africa.

The embarkation for South Africa of eleven battalions of Yeomanry stationed at Aldershot begins the first week in April. The recruiting for the force has been stopped.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener states that the last drives Westward ending on the 11th inst. cleared an immense tract of country formerly the Boers' stores and remount depot.

De Wet and Steyn crossed the Heilbron Frankfort line with forty followers North of Wolvehoek under a heavy fire from the sickhouses.

The captures include Commandant Celliers who is wounded.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

IMPROVED COALING FACILITIES WANTED.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

Lord Charles Beresford, addressing the London Chamber of Commerce, urged that we should add to the Admiralty a Naval War Lord who would be responsible for informing Parliament as to the full requirements of the Navy.

Our coaling facilities, he said, were disgraceful, and he advocated the purchase of collieries at home and in the colonies.

Lord Charles said that when he was in the Mediterranean Fleet, he complained strongly of the smallness of the stores of coal at Malta and Gibraltar which was not remedied till he threatened to haul down his flag and publish the reasons for doing so. Nevertheless, he added, the present Admiralty had done more than any other.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

In the match between South Australia and Maclaren's team, the former made 207 in the first innings and the latter are 53 with no wicket down.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Maclaren's team made 318 in the first innings against South Australia, Tyldesly scoring 136.

South Australia in their second innings have made 21 no wickets down.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Danish Folksthing has ratified the cession of the Danish West Indies to America.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

HIS MAJESTY'S CANCELLED VISIT.

LONDON, MAR. 15.

Earl Cadogan, in a speech at Dublin, said he hoped that before long the King would be able to realise his strong wish to visit Ireland, the idea of which originated with His Majesty.

THE INDIAN CORONATION CONTINGENT.

It is stated that the Indian troops for the Coronation consisting of 750 Infantry and 250 Cavalry will be encamped within a few miles of London for the greater part of the month, and probably in the neighbourhood of Hampton Court.

MANCHESTER COTTON MERCHANTS AND THE SHIPPING RING.

The meeting of those interested in the cotton trade which was held at Manchester yesterday to discuss the shipping rings has been adjourned for further consideration. The meeting recognised the difficulties of the question.

LIGHTHOUSE FOR GUARDAFUI.

Lord Cranborne, replying to a question, said the Government was communicating with Italy in reference to the latter's proposal to establish a lighthouse on Guardafui.

MR. CECIL RHODES' ILLNESS.

HIS CONDITION CRITICAL.

The condition of Mr. Cecil Rhodes is critical, and he is becoming weaker from continued attacks of heart failure. Oxygen stimulants are constantly administered.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

In the International Rugby match, England made six points and Scotland nil.

In the Socker match Scotland made five and Wales one.

THE MAILS.

BRINDISI, MARCH 14.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALY, FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE WAR.

LONDON, MAR. 15.

After an able speech on the Italian Chamber by Signor Zanardelli, mainly defending the way in which the Railway strike was averted, the Chamber adopted a vote of confidence by 250 against 158.

Signor Prinetti, replying to questions from the Extreme Left, declined to take the initiative in intervention in the war in South Africa.

The improved relations with France, he said, in no wise affected the relations with Great Britain, which it would be impossible to make more cordial or closer.

STEAMER ON FIRE IN SUEZ CANAL.

MARCH 16.

The steamer Merite from Batoum is on fire in the Suez Canal and is blocking the Canal.

FOOT-BALL IN ENGLAND.

In the Rugby match between England and Scotland, the latter made three and not out.

PRIZE DRAWING AT CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY WINNERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

Ardesher's Prize drawing to-night was largely attended by a representative gathering, including many ladies. The actual drawing was undertaken by a Committee selected from the visitors. The first prize fell to ticket number 2511, held by Alladia Mithawala, Loodiana, Punjab; second Rs. 500 to ticket number 4336, P. Dorabji Gorwalla, Modikhana, Fort, Bombay; third Rs. 250, to ticket 5542, Dwarkadass Mooljee, Mandvi Buader, Bombay. The fifty rupees prize fell to No. 5774, Little Sisters of the Poor Charitable Society of Calcutta.

THE TROUBLE IN THE SHERANI COUNTRY.

AHMAD KHAN STILL AT LARGE, HIS CATTLE SEIZED.

The detachment of troops and militia in the Sherani Country have not yet succeeded in capturing Ahmad Khan, the murderer of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, but they have seized his cattle, and are now blocking all the known outlets from the locality, which is a very difficult one.

THE VICROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS AT THE NEXT MEETING.

In addition to the presentation of the Budget the business at next Wednesday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will include the introduction of two small measures.

The first of these is to substitute the name of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for that of the North, West Provinces and Oudh in various enactments. The second is to regulate the emigration of Indianartizans with a view to prevent the stranding abroad of Indian workpeople, Mounte banks waiters and others who may be without means of returning to their homes.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Sir Edward Law, Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, has been granted six months' sick leave with effect from the 5th April next.

Constantinople announces ten days' quarantine against arrivals from the Hedjaz.

Mr. Smythies, Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, has been granted three months' leave.

Lieutenant S. B. H. Haworth to be Political Assistant, Baluchistan.

Mr. W. Ogden, from leave is appointed Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. J. G. Woodroffe, Barrister, is gazetted as Officiating Standing Counsel here, vice Mr. Henderson, acting Judge, High Court.

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

LORD CURZON'S APPRECIATION.

Replying to a letter from Sir Francis Maclean, in which the latter reports the dissolution of the Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Fund, Lord Curzon expresses his appreciation of the services this has rendered in the most philanthropic and beneficient of causes, and especially refers to the Chairman and Mr. Cox.

Lord Curzon also learns with pleasure that so hand some a balance as 6-1-2 lakhs remains over to be added to the Indian People's Famine Trust.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

VISIT OF SIR. J. D. LA TOUCHE.

ALIGARH, MAR. 15.

His Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh inspected the Aligarh College on the 13th instant. Thirty-two trustees from different parts of the country were present, as well as other gentry, and his honour was received with great enthusiasm.

In reply to the address presented by the trustees, His Honour said:—I came here to-day, especially in order to confer with the trustees, for under the regulations I, as Lieutenant-Governor, am the patron of the College, and though I do not consider that I would be justified in interfering with the independence and self-reliance of the constituted authorities, yet when a difficulty arises it is my duty to offer advice, and that advice I prefer to offer in person when visiting the college rather than by a written communication. You will be glad to hear that Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk has expressed to the trustees in my presence his willingness to accept re-election, and to undertake for the next three years the duties of Secretary to the College to which he has been called by the votes of the great majority of the trustees at the meeting of 31st January. I rejoice at the decision for by it in my own opinion, the interest of the college will best be served, and I have received numerous letters from staunch and wise friends of the College, all expressing a hope that Nawal Mohsin-ul-Mulk might see his way to give the college the benefit of his help a second term. In commemoration of his honour's visit nine permanent scholarships were offered to the college, amounting in all to Rs. 90 per month, and these his Honour accepted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, Commandant 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has been granted an extension of the tenure of the command for two years.

Orders have been issued for all troops now employed on the Khushalgarh-Kohat Railway to return to their stations early in April.

As No. 74 Company, R. G. A., is not now expected to arrive in India, the moves of No. 36 Company from Bombay to England, and of No. 42 Company, from Roorkee to Bombay have been cancelled.

Orders have been issued for the following movements of troops from Waziristan to begin at once:—28th Punjab Infantry to Delhi; 35th Sikhs to Nowshera; 1-2nd Gurkhas to Deora Dun; 1-3rd Gurkhas to Almora; 9th Bombay Infantry to Hyderabad; 36th Dogras to Ferozepore. Orders regarding the strength to be maintained at the permanent outposts will shortly be issued.

BOER PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 16.

The 119 Boer prisoners, who were detained in the Central Military Prison at Wanowrie, left by special train to Bellary yesterday evening. The majority of the prisoners were marched from prison to Ghorpoorie troopsiding, under an escort furnished by the Shropshire Light Infantry. The old men were accommodated in ambulance carts. The public were excluded on the Ghoorpoorie station. The prisoners on arrival were quickly got on the train and an escort of 40 men of the Royal Scots under Mr. Johnson awaited their arrival. The train started about half an hour after the time advertised for its departure. Major MacLachlan went in charge. A number of persons were present on the Poona station. The prisoners will be accommodated in the Boer camp at Bellary.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, MARCH, 15.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bengal arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s.s Imperater from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 15th instant, and is expected here in the afternoon of the 20th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	24 7-8

The sum of about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge, Commander G. J. Baugh, which sailed on Saturday for England, has conveyed 35 officers, 13 ladies and 12 children, invalids and time-expired men from different regiments, comprising 731 non-commissioned officers and men, 77 women, and 122 children. The troops from Deloli with their baggage were brought to Bombay in two extra trains. The first train with 4 officers and 180 men, (including the usual ration party and gate guard) the whole of the families, and heavy baggage, arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 6 a. m. on the 14th instant. The second train, with 8 officers and 380 men, including all lying down cases (men only) arrived at the dock on Saturday morning. The troops and baggage were embarked as they arrived. All details from Colaba Depot excepting married ones, were embarked this morning. Officers and men embarked from the Sassoon Dock were medically inspected by a military doctor, prior to their embarking on board the R. I. M. S. Barges for conveyance to the R. I. M. S. Hardinge. Ladies and children and married officers, who accompanied them on board, were examined at the Ballard Pier on Friday afternoon, by the Health Officer of the port, Captain F. L. Vincent, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, superintended the embarkation.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. LADY NORTHCOTE.

On Saturday afternoon, H.E. Lady Northcote left for home by the Mail steamer, Egypt, accompanied by Prince and Princess Ouronsoli and Captain the Hon. C. B. Greville. A number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Apollo Bunder from one o'clock in the afternoon to say good-bye to Her Ladyship. Among those present were, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Tait, Mrs. Goodridge, Mrs. Morrison, and Mrs. Du-Boulay. The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, Dr. John Pollen, the Hon. Mr. Tait, Sir D. M. Petit, Sir C. Jehangir Readymoney, H. H. Agakhan, Admiral Bosanquet, Dr. A. De Gama Professor O. V. Muller, Mirza Ali Hussainkhan, Mr. Jenkins I. C. S., Mr. Jackson, I.C.S., Major Pollard, Captain Crawford, Shaik Abdul Hamid Khan, A. D. C., Mr. Fazlbhai Visram, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtula Ibrahim, Mr. Harkisandas Narotamdas, Mr. Morrison, I.C.S. Mr. S. Rebeck, and Mr. Jafer Casam Moosa Her Excellency arrived at the Bunder, accompanied by Col. Owen and Capt Greig A. D. C., and after taking cordial farewell of those who were present, left for the mail in the launch Bee.

THE WILLIAMS SHAKESPEARIAN RECITALS.

In another column will be found an announcement of a subscription series of recitals of Shakespeare's Plays to be given in the Hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, Wellington Lines, by Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal A. Williams. It was originally intended to give two plays only, but the generous support already extended, has warranted the management in giving two additional plays.

The great historical drama "King Henry the IV" (Part I) with the humorous conceits of Sir John Falstaff has been chosen for the first performance, and will be given by Mr. Williams on Saturday evening, Mar. 22, at 9 o'clock precisely. On Monday evening March 24, Mrs. Williams will interpret the charming pastoral Comedy "As You Like It." Shakespeare's Ideal fanciful comedy "The Tempest" will be given on Thursday evening, March 27, by Mr. Williams and the series will be concluded by Mrs. Williams on Easter Tuesday, April 1, with Shakespeare's romantic comedy "The Winter's Tale."

Mrs. and Mrs. Williams have for a score of years devoted themselves exclusively to the preparation and interpretation of the master-pieces of Shakesperian literature in which field they have achieved a foremost position, and their success at home have been reflected by the press of various countries. Mr. and Mrs. Williams come to Bombay directly from Colombo where they were most cordially received. Indeed if half the praises bestowed upon them elsewhere be true, they will be welcomed in Bombay as scholarly and masterful interpreters of the text and genius of Shakespeare.

The long and representative list of patrons insures large audiences of our most appreciative citizens. By reference to an advertisement appearing elsewhere it will be seen that the plan of seats for the four recitals will be on view at nine o'clock on Wednesday Mar. 19, when patrons may reserve seats without extra charge.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

THE local manager of the National Bank of India Limited, reports:—

The net profits for the year ended 31st December 1901, including the sum brought forward from the previous year, amount to about £148,800. The Directors propose to pay a dividend for the half year at the rate at 10 per cent. per annum, to place to credit of Reserve Fund £25,000 (bringing the Reserve Fund up to £400,000) and £2,500 to Officers Pension Fund, and to write £10,000 off House Property Account, leaving £36,300 to be carried forward to next account.

THE I. L. S. STEAMER CEYLON.

THE Imperial Light Service Steamer Ceylon, Commander A. Channer, sailed on Saturday morning for Colombo.

Mr. J. CRUMMY, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been granted an extension of one year's service by Government. Mr. Crummy is the oldest and most experienced officer in the Bombay Police Force.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

THE TWELFTH MEETING.

THERE was a very good attendance at Mahalaxmi on Saturday, considering the lateness of the Season. The racing was excellent, finishes being exciting, and exchanges between backers and professional sportsmen being fairly even. In the Little Pony Plate, the Aga Shah's Rebecca was a hot favourite, and though she got off with a bad start, she made up well in the final stages of the race, and was good enough to win had she not been shut in at the distance. As it was she did not get a place. Sunflower ran well for first place, beating Cadet by a neck, Gallant and Sandow were equal favourites on the Maiden plate, and the former horse won in capital style, his victory being due in a great measure to Robinson's excellent riding. Tigris and Hermit were first and second in the Nursery handicap—respective positions in which popular anticipations had placed them. Firecracker was fairly lucky to win the Stand Stakes, Dumfell making a bold bid for victory at the end. In the Santa Cruz plate too, there was a capital finish, Achelles, who was favourite, just beating Panala by a neck. The Hunter's Flat Race was not productive of high class riding, nor of much excitement. Several riders were irretrievably left early and there appearance at the post was the cause for a good deal of sarcastic applause. Mr. McCausland's chance, who won the event, started even favourite with Lieut. Col. Bull's Bellow II. In the last event there was another exciting finish, the favourite again winning by a head. The following are the details:—

The Little Pony Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr T C Naples's b aus m Sundower, 7st 2lbs ..... Rooke 1
Mr J P's b aus g Cadet, 7st 10lbs ..... Heerjo 2
Mr Cross's b aus m Bandicoot, 9st 12lbs ..... Oomerkhan 3
Aga S Shah & Mr Milward's ch aus m Rebecca, 9st 3lbs ..... Robinson 0
Mr A W P's bl aus m Black Swan, 7st 9lbs (car. 7st 10 1-2lbs) ..... Stonnill 0
Mr W Moran's ch aus m May, 7st 7lbs (car. 7st 7 1-2lbs) ..... Native 0

Betting; 2 to 1 against Rebecca; 3 to 1 Bandicoot; 4 to 1 Cadet and Sunflower; 10 to 1 Black Swan; 20 to 1 May.

The Race.—Sunflower led the way, and when the straight was reached still led with Cadet second and the rest in close attendance. Rebecca, made a bad start but half way up the straight it looked very much as if Aga Shah's representative would pull it off, as she was coming along at a great pace. However, she got shut in, and Sunflower coming on won from Cadet by a neck. Bandicoot came up on the outside and beat Rebecca for third place. Time—51 2-5 secs.

The Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arab Horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr James's ch a h Sandow, 9st ..... Robinson 1
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Grafter, 7st 7lbs (car. 7st 13 1-2lbs) ..... Oomerkhan 2
Mr F M Garda's b a h Narunjee, 7st 2lbs ..... Etul 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Mahkoom, 9st 7lbs ..... Heerjo 0
H H Maharajah Holkar's ca a h Gallant, 9st 4lbs ..... Mahomed 0
Mr Ebrahim Amer's b a h White Oats, 7st 12lbs ..... Noormahomed 0
Mr Finch's b a h Tamerlane, 7st 8lbs ..... Dhondi 0
Mr S C P's ah a h Zoraff, 6st 12lbs ..... Native 0

Betting; 3 1-2 to 1 against Gallant and Sandow; 4 to 1 Mahkoom; 6 to 1 Tamerlane and Grafter; 8 to 1 White Oats; 10 to 1 Narunjee and Zoraff.

The Race.—Sandow made the running for the first furlong, when it was taken up by Mahkoom, who continued to lead until almost home. Sandow drew out closely attended by Narunjee, and Sandow won by a length, a head separating second and third. Time—1 min. 38 secs.

The Nursery Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1901. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs Moostapha bin Talib, Cawasji Burjorji and Cawasji Dhunjibhai's g a h Tigris, 9st 9lbs ..... Heerjo 1
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit, 8st 12lbs ..... Robinson 2
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saifs b a h Hindostan, 8st 4lbs ..... Oomerkhan 3
Mr Ebrahim Amer's b a h Cromer, 8st 2lbs ..... Noormahomed 0
Mr Almas bin Abdoola's g a h Dharwar, 7st 12lbs ..... Jakoo 0
H H Maharajah Holkar's b a h Young Martaban, 7st 9lbs ..... Yelloo 0
Mr Farmer's ch a h Behman, 7st 7lbs ..... Nana 0
H H Maharajah Holkar's ch a h Cæsar, 7st 7lbs ..... Native 0

Betting: Evens Tigris; 2 to 1 against Hermit; 8 to 1 Hindoostan; 20 to 1 others.

The Race.—All ran together until two furlongs from home when Tigris assumed the lead and, well ridden, won by two lengths. A good race for second place resulted in Hermit beating Hindoostan by a neck. Time—1 min. 7 3-5 secs.

The Stand Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for all horses landed since 1st July 1901, and other horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 since 31st March 1900. Distance—5 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g Firecracker 9 t 9lbs ..... Robinson 1
Mr R G Baldock's br aus g Dumbell, 9st 7lbs ..... Oomerkhan 2
Messrs Anderson and Co's b aus g Response, 6st 12lbs ..... Etul 3
Mr T C Naples's ch aus g FitzEros, 9st 10lbs ..... Stonnill 0
H H Aga Khan's br e g Ayrdale 9st 9lbs ..... Heerjo 0
Mr Thomas's b aus g Bayonet, 9st ..... Thomas 0
Mr Gordon Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum, 8st 12lbs ..... Rooke 0

Betting; 5 to 4 against Firecracker; 4 to 1 Dumbell and FitzEros; 10 to 1 the rest.

The Race.—Kettledrum showed the way, but Response soon took up the running and led up to the bend. Then Firecracker drew out and a grand run in resulted in a win from Dumbell for the Aga Khan's representative by half-a-neck; length and-a-half between second and third. Time—1 min. 3 secs.

The Santa Cruz Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles, 9st 6lbs ..... Robinson 1
Mr A M Bassari's b a h Panala I, 8st 3lbs, (car. 8st 3 1-2lbs) ..... C B Mahomed 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 8st 13lbs ..... Heerjo 3
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor, 8st 13lbs ..... Oomerkhan 0
Mr Percy Fisher's ch a h Governor 8st 7lbs ..... Syed 0
Mr S C P's g a h Special, 6st 4lbs car. 8st 7lbs ..... Soda 0
Mr S C P's b a h Rose, 8st ..... Noormahomed 0
Capt Browning's ch a h Tirah, 8st ..... Dharma 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Achilles; 3 to 1 Chancellor; 5 to 1 Rose; 6 to 1 Hakum; 8 to 1 Governor; 10 to 1 Tirah; 20 to 1 Special.

The Race.—Rose showed the way with Special second, and the others close up, this order being maintained until the straight was entered. Then Achilles got away with Panala I, and Hakum in close attendance. Achilles by a neck won. Time—1 min. 7 2-5 secs.

The Hunter's Flat Race.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50. For horses the property of Members of the Bombay Hunt and which have been hunted not less than six times with the Bombay Foxhounds this season. Weight—Horses ridden by their owners, catchweights over 12st. Horses not ridden by their owners catchweights over 12st. 4lbs. Arabs and C. B.'s allowed 2st. G. Rs. (Colours to be worn). Distance—R. C. and distance (about 1 mile 5 furlongs 30 1-2 yards.)

Mr S McCausland's ch aus g Chance by Sweet William China Rose, 12st ..... Owner 1
Lieut-Col G H Bull, I M S, b aus g Bellow II late the Deuce, 14st ..... Owner 2
Mr A C Boulton's bl aus g Dandaloo, 12st ..... Koe 3
Mr R S Hall's ch aus m Dancing Girl, 12 t ..... Alson 0
Mr J L Symon's b aus g Sealark late The Vicar, 12st ..... Owner 0
Mr S McCausland's ch aus g Oaklands, 12st ..... Graham 0
Mr R W L Dunlop's b aus g The Count, 12st ..... Levingston 0
Mr Armstrong's br aus g Sweep 12st ..... Owner 0
Mr F N Furdoonji's g or g Transvaal, 12st ..... Owner 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Bellow II and Chance, 5 to 1 Sealark, Sweep, and Transvaal, 20 to 1 the others.

Chance was first away and kept the lead for some time. Oaklands then took up the running but on reaching the bend Chance took a strong lead, and won easily by three lengths. Two lengths divided the second and third. Time—3 min. 7 secs.

The Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A selling Race for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under. 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Allowance—Maidens, 5lbs.; Ponies, new measurement, 7lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Jamsetji's ch a h Panala, 7st 8lbs ..... Heerod 1
Mr James's ch a h Nonpareil, 7st 6lbs ..... Kunal 2
Aga S Shah's b a h Jodhpore, 8st 4lbs ..... Robinson 3
Mr A M Bhushari's ch a h Shah Jehan, 7st 6lbs ..... Jak 0
Mr S A Wabed's ch a h Pioneer, 7st 6lbs ..... Native 0
Maj Lloyd Jones, I M S ch a h Baseh, 8st 2lbs ..... Native 0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Panala, 4 to 1 Jodpore, Shah Jehan, and Nonpareil, 20 to 1 Baseh, 10 to 1 Pioneer.

Panala made all the running up to the bend. Along the straight Nonpareil came up and an exciting struggle ensued, the favourite eventually winning by a head. Time—54 secs.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY CONDER.

MANY friends of Mr. Henry Conder, late General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, in this and the sister Presidencies, will read with regret the announcement by telegram that he died in England on the 13th inst. Mr. Conder left Bombay in September 1895 on eighteen months' furlough to Europe; but subsequently resigned his office. Both as a prominent railway official and as a leader in Bombay of philanthropic and evangelical efforts, Mr. Conder had worthily filled a prominent position in this presidency for over a quarter of a century.

When the great undertaking of carrying the Great Indian Railway over the rugged heights of the Western Ghauts had been successfully accomplished, thus establishing direct communication with the Deccan, the Board of Directors decided that the time had come when some officers of high standing and experience at home should be selected to discharge the responsible duties of Traffic Manager of the system. In accordance with this decision Mr. Henry Conder, then an officer of the Great Northern Railway, was selected, and he came out to Bombay to take over the duties from Mr. Kelley. The extension of the line to Jubulpore was then in progress, and it was not until some time after Mr. Conder had entered on his duties here that the line was completed. A date was fixed for the new length to be opened by the Duke of Edinburgh, who was then on a cold weather visit to India, but the engineers declared that it was impossible to finish the work until some weeks later. Mr. Conder, however, fresh from participation in the management of one of the most enterprising of the home railways, would not hear of a postponement of the ceremony, and insisted that the extension must be ready for traffic upon the day selected. The engineers shook their heads, and looked very doubtful, but with characteristic tenacity of purpose the Traffic Manager, in face of considerable difficulties, had the satisfaction of seeing his desires carried out by the opening of the line at the proper time. The system having been completed, Mr. Conder, by the introduction of methods well-tried at home, and by a close personal attention to administrative details, was enabled to steadily develop the traffic of the system, and in conjunction with the Agent, Mr. Barnett, to obtain for the G. I. P. a foremost reputation as a well managed line.

The most interesting epoch of the traffic history of the system was in 1878-79, the famine year, when an enormous strain was put upon the capabilities of the rolling-stock of the line in the endeavour to supply food to the starving millions of the Deccan and Central India. This event gave an immense impetus to the grain traffic of the Company. During the famine years every effort was made to cope with the abnormal demands made upon the Company so as to meet the needs of a starving populace. So famished were the people, that as the trains slowly made the torturous ascent of the Ghauts the villagers swarmed about the line, and would even jump upon the train, while in motion, and abstract the precious grain to feed themselves and their families. A considerable quantity of food-stuff was thus stolen, and indeed the loss was so serious that the Bombay Government appointed a commission-of-inquiry consisting of Colonel Wise, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Arthur Crawford, and Mr. Conder. On the one hand, it was contended that the police, as being charged with the maintenance of law and order in the Ghaut district, were to blame for these robberies; on the other hand it was asserted that the traffic department of the railway company was responsible, and it was even alleged that some of the assistant officials had been bribed to connive at the malpractices. Government sided with the police authorities. The Railway directors expressed their appreciation of Mr. Conder's zealous services at his difficult post, not only by a resolution, but also by making an addition of Rs. 200 per month to his salary as a personal allowance. It should be mentioned that at a conference held at Poona on the subject the then Viceroy, Lord Lytton, supported the Traffic Manager, as against Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay. The strain of these many months of excessive toil and anxiety told upon Mr. Conder's health, and for weeks and months of the period he was suffering from fever. But he refused to listen to the advice of his friends to go on leave, and persisted in remaining at his post until the work of the Company had resumed its normal aspect, when he took a much-needed three months' holiday and went to Australia.

In the course of the controversy Sir Richard Temple remarked on one occasion that Mr. Conder was well able to direct good people, but could not control men of bad character. The then Consulting Engineer of Railways declared that this criticism was entirely undeserved. "Mr. Conder," he remarked, "possesses the power of maintaining discipline amongst all classes of the Companys' servants. What he has done has been to turn the bad into good, and, speaking generally, it may be said that he has raised the tone of the whole staff; for they stand on a very much higher plane than they did when he took over charge." This testimony is worthy of quotation as criticisms regarding the personnel of the traffic staff were frequent from disappointed or captious outsiders. Those criticisms related to Mr. Conder's employment of European drivers and guards to the exclusion of Natives; and to his alleged partiality for young men who attended some of the meetings which he has been in the habit of conducting. With regard to the former animadversion Mr. Conder had always held very strongly that presence of mind in the event of emergencies is one of the most important qualifications for men who are placed in charge of trains, and that this essential quality is not one of the strong points of Oriental character. His administration had all along been characterised by a steady maintenance of well-tried methods, but at the same time he has shown no unwillingness to adopt improvements of real value. As an inferential proof of the correctness of this statement it may be mentioned that Mr. Conder has for over a quarter of a century stood in the front rank of the recognised railway authorities of the country. During the last two decades scarcely a railway conference has been held at Simla, Calcutta, or elsewhere, from which he has been absent, and it is well known that his long experience and sound judgment were of very great value in helping the conferences to decide the questions under discussion. Mr. Conder's industry and his habit of "sticking at it" were quite phenomenal. When everyone else has been holiday making, he had been at his accustomed post, and friends had seldom been able to prevail upon him to take more than a week's holiday at a time, and then only at rare intervals.

But notwithstanding this close and untiring attention to his official duties, Mr. Conder, by the absolute sacrifice of his leisure hours, has been enabled to discharge a great variety of philanthropic and religious work throughout the whole period of his residence in this city. True to the best traditions of the Conder family, he has been a warm and consistent supporter of the cause of evangelical Christendom. As was remarked at a farewell meeting no Christian enterprise in Bombay had appealed to Mr. Conder in vain—he had been ever ready to promote any religious or philanthropic movement with his influence, his money, and his time. His interest had principally centred in the Young Men's Christian Association, which he was largely instrumental in founding twenty years ago, and over which he presided with untiring zeal and constancy. Not a day passed without Mr. Conder visiting the rooms, at Apollo Bunder, either to take part in a Bible class, prayer meeting or some other gathering; to see the young men enjoying themselves in the tennis-courts; or to speak a word of cheer and encouragement to the youths and young men he happened to meet in the rooms. Having no family claims upon him, the Y. M. C. A. President delighted to take young men to stay with him for a short time in his bachelor home at Breach Candy, and had always been most thoughtful in ministering to the comfort of his guests. Hundreds of young men have had good cause to be devoutly thankful for the influence of Mr. Conder's wise and helpful friendship upon their lives, and many a "shipwrecked brother" had through his instrumentality been enabled to "take heart again."

Mr. Conder had for many years rendered faithful and loving service to the Scotch Free Church as a Ruling Elder. Amongst numerous other capacities in which he identified himself with Christian work and effort may be mentioned the vice-presidentship of the Bombay Branch of the Bible Society and of the Bombay Tract and Book Society.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AMERICAN METHODS ON BRITISH RAILWAYS.

MALTESE COMMERCE.

TRADE IN ASIA MINOR.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The recent reports made to the shareholders of the leading British railway companies, and more especially those of the London and North-Western and the North-Eastern Railways, make it pretty clear that the influence of American railroad control and administration is making itself felt at last in our own country. It has taken a long time to reach this phase of British railway methods, for the examples now being followed have been before our railway managers for at least fifteen years. But it is better late than never, and now that corporations of the importance and influence of those named have deemed it their duty to adopt the best things they can find in the systems of the United States, the other lines cannot long afford to ignore the same roads to so desirable and economical ends. The British railways, however, are proceeding with caution. The chairman of the London and North-Western system announced that they were now building some heavy locomotives to begin with, and he indicated that it would depend on the behaviour of these more or less experimental engines whether the system which they represent would be extended or not. He also intimated that it was not at present proposed to apply larger wagons to the transport of more than the coal from the collieries to the great locomotive works at Crewe. The fear and trembling with which the leading features American practice have thus been introduced will give way to a stronger and more courageous attitude by and by, and especially so that the chairman of the London and North-Western has already declared that the system in question has been proved to be more economical than that which it has so far superseded. The principle of the change is one so clear and obvious that there can be no misgiving about its success and desirability in the minds of men not absolutely indisposed to see things as they are. It is briefly stated in the question—whether is it more economical to carry train loads of, say, 100 tons, or to increase the loads to 400, 500, or, as in the United States, to upwards of 1,000 tons? If the American system can be applied with advantage to the mineral traffic required for the Crewe works, it is difficult to understand why it should fail in its application to the railway practice of other works, and generally to all conditions of distribution of similar traffic. It is true that Lord Stalbridge indicated that the coal trade found it necessary to make small individual consignments, and that the small dealer may often find it more convenient to have his supplies in small wagons. It is also true that many coal-owners have their own wagons and that they would naturally be disinclined to scrap or make a bonfire of them, however, imperfect they may be. But it is precisely because these things are not allowed to stand in the way of their reaching ideal conditions that the Americans of to-day have been so aggressive and so successful in competing with the older countries of Europe. No doubt it is often convenient for a trader to have a 10 ton lot instead of a 30 or 50 ton lot of coal, but the individual trader must not be allowed to block the way to the advance of a great improvement, and one on which the future prosperity of the great industries of this country is largely dependent, and one would think it could be no hardship to the small trader to increase his consignment, nor any difficulty to the railway companies to furnish those consignments in cars of larger dimensions as part and parcel of train loads of much greater extent than anything hitherto put in practice in Great Britain.

Improvements in the United States have enabled the leading railway systems of that country to reduce their working expenses by 60 to 75 per cent., and to greatly reduce the rates for transport as a consequence. Of course it is not so easy here as there. British traders and British railways move, and have moved for many years in a set groove. The alterations and changes involved would not to any large extent be applied to extensions of the existing mileage, as in the case of the United States. In a number of cases, therefore, the mechanical features of transport would have to be entirely reorganised, and to a large extent reconstructed, over a wide area of operations. But this, after all, is a detail, although possibly a more difficult and costly one than the similar experience of a new country like the United States, where the reorganisation and reconstruction would be only partial, and applied to a comparatively small section of the whole, taking the rate of development into account. But for that very reason the urgency appears to be all the greater, and the reward of careful and effective improvements all the higher. If it be true, as the American railway managers assert, that they have effected the economies stated on American lines, which were already in all probability ahead of our own one can imagine that the effect in the case of British lines would be all the more surprising. "If these things be done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?" It is to be hoped that the British railway manager, as a whole, will lose no time in following the excellent example furnished by Mr. George Glob, the manager of the North-Eastern Railway Company, who realizes that Americanisation is the only pathway at present available to increase of dividends, and that when the Chairmen of the other great lines next meet their shareholders they will frankly, acknowledge that salvation that way lies, if not that way alone.

A petition signed by English companies and firms representing an aggregate capital of £13,000,000, registered for industrial purposes in the State of Western Australia, was laid last week before the Agent-General for that State by a deputation. Mr. John Waddington explained the position and aims of the petitioners. He pointed out that they were large importers of machinery, railway, and tramway material, and their various business engagements for the sup

standpoint. The principal business of Valletta, the most convenient port of call, is that of supplying coal to steamers, something like half a million tons being handled yearly. This coal is put on board from lighters of which there are about 600 in use. The American consul in a recent report said the type of lighter used is of the bluff bow, square stern variety. They are from 40 to 50 feet in length by from 13 to 15 feet beam. They are constructed to carry from 30 to 35 tons of coal, which is snugly piled upon flush decks, and not within the hulls. These lighters are mostly built locally of ash wood brought from Austria. They are lined up to the water line with zinc and tarred paper, a coating of coal tar covering the whole hull. The cost of building them varies from £120 to £140 each. Lighters are also demanded for freight purposes, all goods being landed by these means. Owing to extensive dock-yard works now being carried on, and still more extensive operations incidental to the construction of breakwaters off the mouth of the harbour, the demand for lighters will soon certainly increase. The representative of a prominent firm that uses many lighters states that, in his opinion, if builders could make lighters in sections, at reasonable cost, and ship them over ready to be put together in Valletta, there ought to be a good market for them and one that would be steady. In his opinion, the growing demand is for a lighter that will carry on deck from 50 to 100 tons of coal. The following firms at Valletta are likely to be interested in the subject: Societa Riunite di Pontons e Lancie, T. G. Micallef and Co., T. C. Smith and Co., O. F. Gollcbar and Co. Union Steam Launch Company, and E. T. Agius and Co. The authority says that the firm of Atkinson and Co., Strada Zaccaria, Valletta, Malta, is desirous of securing quantities of American cider in bulk. This is a firm of bottlers, doing an extensive business. About a year ago, the consul says, he gave them the addresses of several firms in the United States manufacturing sarsaparilla syrup for bottling purposes. The firm wrote to the parties whose names were given, but from that day to this not even an acknowledgment has been received. There seems a chance here for some British manufacturer to correspond with Atkinson and Co., as the firm still desires to secure this and other syrups. Reporting on another occasion, the American consul says he is desired by Messrs. Antonio Ellul and Co., of 259 Starda Street, Ursola Valletta, Malta to furnish them with a list of names of American houses dealing in clocks, soap (both for domestic and harness purposes) butter and butterine, locks (of all kinds), and general hardware; preserved meats, fruits, and fish; sugar-cured hams; paper stock, including wrapping and printing, and stationery; axle oils, fishhooks and fishing tackle, brashes and brooms of all kinds, and cutlery of various classes. This concern has just decided to make a speciality of American goods.

IN SHAMROCK LAND.

(Concluded from page 4.)

AN IRISH EVIL.

Not the land question alone troubles the poorer people of Ireland, apparently, for the shops, which ought to be benefactors, are, in reality, according to Mr. Johnson, like milstones round the necks of the peasantry:

One thoughtful observer, with whom I talked, said that the greatest evil with which the peasantry have to contend is not their hard surroundings or the rents, but their tendency to run into debt at the shops. He regarded the shops as encouragers of extravagance. They have multiplied, until now they are scattered all over the country, and are too easily accessible to the people, who buy foolish luxuries and squander on trinkets and unnecessaries, and live beyond their means. They purchase on credit, and many do not know what they really owe, and do not care to ask. They are timid in the presence of the shopman, who has them in his power, and they buy without saying anything of price, only intent on getting the things to satisfy their immediate desires. When the boys and girls come home in November from service on the lowland farms, and the men and young women return from Scotland, their wages in part pay the rent, but in larger part go to the shopkeeper. Then the accounts begin to grow again, and if any balance is carried over, a high rate of interest is charged.

SUPERSTITION IN THE WEST.

When on the Achil Island the author heard some stories of Irish superstition:—

A tall Englishman was discoursing about the day's shooting on the seal island. He said that the natives were disinclined themselves to molest the beasts, as they believed the seals were human souls, allowed by special grace to survive the deluge, and in this shape to await the last judgment. He added that one of his rowers told him he had seen a mermaid in Achill waters the year before, and that five other men, who were with him at the time, had also seen her. She was at first swimming towards them and they distinctly observed her woman's face and her long hair floating behind. Then she turned and swam away, and they saw she had a scaly body like a fish.

Next our landlord took a turn. He said: "A good many believe that the fairies will spirit away children. They will carry off a healthy child and leave instead a weazened little dwarf. One day they played that trick on a tailor, and he kept the dwarf several years and it didn't grow any, and was just the same shrivelled little thing it was in the beginning. Finally, the tailor made up his mind what the matter was. So he heated his goose red-hot and held it over the dwarf, and said, 'Now, get out of here—I know you!'

"But the dwarf never let on it noticed him; and the tailor lowered the goose little by little till it almost touched the dwarf's face. Then the dwarf spoke and said, 'Well, I'll leave but first you go to the door and look round the corner.'

"The man knew if he did that the dwarf would get the best of him, and he said he would not. Then the dwarf saw 'twas no use, and it sprang out of the cradle and went roaring and cackling up the chimney, and a good child lay there in its place."

A LITERARY ENTHUSIAST.

It was the good fortune of Mr. Clifton Johnson to have some intercourse with a boglund schoolmaster at Luckawn:—

At present he was composing a speech and a long poem, with the intention of journeying to Dublin a month or two later to recite them at the Annual Irish Literary Festival. Perhaps I would like to hear them. He was evidently much pleased when I affirmed that I would, and said that to rehearse them before a stranger would help to give him courage for the great occasion to come. He cleared his throat and adjusted a red handkerchief in the outer breast pocket of his overcoat so that the corner showed; he felt of his necktie, and he pulled his spectacles down on his nose from where they had been reposing amid the ruffled hair on the top of his head. Then he drew himself together and began. His voice changed with the changing sentiments of the words, but his prevailing tones were gentle and melancholy. In the attitude assumed at the start he stood looking straight ahead, with hands interlocked and at rest before him. Gestures, however, soon began to come thick and fast, that which recurred most frequently consisting in clasping one or both hands to his heart.

When I left the schoolhouse a little later I bade the schoolmaster a final good-bye, and the next morning I resumed my journey—but I shall never forget him. It is not so much the teacher that I recall as the literary enthusiast and scholar rehearsing his Irish speech and poem in the dusk of his old battered schoolroom. He made a pathetic figure—tall and hollow chested, his shabby clothes hanging limply about him, and in his eyes a vague far-away look, showing that in spirit he was declaiming before the Dublin audience. After all, the golden glow of hope and aspiration can shine amid the boglands just as brightly as anywhere else in the world.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE FANCY FETE.

LADY JENKINS begs to acknowledge the following contributions to her stall, and to thank the contributors most sincerely for their generous help, and also to thank Mr. R. D. Setna, for his kindness and help in collecting the contributions and subscriptions for her:—

H. H. the Aga Khan, Rs. 500, H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, 500, H. H. the Thakore of Bhownagar, 200, H. H. Nabob of Junagadh, 700, the Vajir Saheb Bahaudinbhai of Junagadh, 500, Mr. Justice Chandawarkar, 100, Mr. Parshomial L. Zola, 100, Mr. Osman Jamal, 100, Mrs. Bomanji Petit, 300, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, 200, Mrs. Bankier 100 H. H. the ThakoreSaheb of Gondal, 200, Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree, 50, Mr. Anandji, 200, Mrs. Wadia, 50, Mrs. Tyabji, 50, Mr. N. H. Moos, 100, Mr. D. D. Davar, 50, Mr. Bhalshanker Nanabhai, 25, Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel, 25, Messrs. Gordhandas and Mulraj Khatav Makanji, 25, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharmsey, 20, Mr. L. N. Banaji 25, Mr. R. D. Setbna, 30, Mr. V. J. Kirtikar, 100, Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, 25, Mr. Mathradas Goculdas, 25, Mr. H. N. Vakil, 25, Mr. R. K. R. Kama, 25. Lady Jenkins also begs to heartily thank Mr. Naraojee Dwarkadas for a thorough bred Australian mare, Mr. N. N. Wadia for Japanese screen, Mr. Narrotam Morarjee for collection of silver and carving sent from Burmah, and the following ladies and gentlemen for kind gifts of China brass pottery, etc., Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Fraser, of Surat, Mrs. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit Mrs. Arnold Jenkins, Mrs. Horbury, Lady Petit, Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Messrs. Devare, and Co., Miss Maneckji Cursetji.

Lady Jenkins also begs to thank the following for their kind donations sent to her stall and contributions through Mrs. D. J. Tatat—H. H. the Maharani Regent of Mysore, 500; J. N. Tata, Rs. 500 H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, 250; E. M. Pratt I.C.S., 250; H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, 200 Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Co., 150, R. D. Tata, 125, H. H. the Begum Saheb of Janjira, 100, Prin. Kanthraji Urs of Mysore, 100, Mrs. Etulji Bamji, 100, D. J. Tata 100 Messrs. Gostling and Morris, 80, Sheikh Adam Esoofbhai, 75, Dauajibhai C. Commodore, 50, Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, 50, Bapooji S. Framji, 50, H. E. Bamji 50 Mrs. Jacob Sassoon, 50, Sorab C. Setbna, 50, Sir Busichandra Krishna, 50, Mrs. M. Tata, 50. Nooroodeen Ibrahim 50, F. Godfrain, 50, Mrs. J. A. Seth, 35, Dinshaw Jeejeebhai, 30, Hormusji Shapoorji Chothia, 30, Framroze A. Vakil, 30, W.C. Chambers, 30, R. D. Setna, 25, K. B. Bomanbehram, 25, N. H. Moos, 25, Curtimohai Ebrahim, 25, N. N. Wadia, 25, Manekji C. Petit, 25, M. B. Dadabhai, 25, G. D. Padamji, 25, Dustoor Bamanji Jamospji C. I. E., 25, anonymous, 25, Mrs. Hyderi, 20, C. J. Laikaka, 20, J. J. D. Gaandy, 20, Jamnadas Poddar, 15, Bezanji Dadabhai, 15, Mrs P. H. Dustoor 15, C. D. Dubash 15, H. S. Seervai, 15, N. A. Moos, 15, and other minor contributions amounting to Rs. 75 Total Rs. 3,630.

The Maharajah of Mysore in addition to his contribution above mentioned also sent silver, and Mysore inlaid-ware worth Rs. 300. Mysore carved sandal wood work, inlaid and other art wares brassse, head chains, etc., were also presented to the stall through Mrs. D. J. Tata from the following:—Mr. V. P. Madhav Rao, Mrs. Bhabha, Mr. Krishn Iyer and Mr. Shrikanteshwar Iyer.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donation to the Lady Northcote Fancy Fete (Shannon River Branch):—Rao Bahadur Balaji Martand Konjle of Baramati, Rs. 500.

THE PERSO-BALUCH BORDER.

THE "Pioneer" correspondent, writing on February 2nd, says:—My last letter informed you that Lieutenant-Colonel Showers, Political Agent, Kalat, had marched with his escort from Sarbaz towards Magas on 25th January. At Sardap, two marches from Sarbaz, the small Makrani camels began to break down, owing to the extreme cold, and during our on ard progress much trouble was caused by our long transport train carrying three months' supplies. Lieutenant Colonel Showers with a personal escort of 50 sabres Sind Horse under Lieutenant Maunsell pushed on at once and reached Magas on 29th January. The Persian Governor-General of Kirman, Sayad Mahmud Khan, was in camp at Magas, and the formalities of the meeting of the British and Persian authorities have already been described.

The object of the present operations is to punish the border Chiefs who live in strong forts in Persian Baluchistan, and who last year made such a determined raid on Kuntadar, in Mekran; to exact reparation from the chief authors of past raids, and to prevent in future an asylum being offered in these forts to all the outlaws in the Perso-Baluch border. The views of Colonel Showers and the Persian Governor-General on the subject being in accord it only remained to settle a plan of operations which would ensure peace to the Panjgar and Kej districts.

The outlaw Mahomad Umr was given shelter in Magas Fort by the owner, Shah Jehan, but after the example of the capture of Nodiz Fort in December, where among others Mahomed Umr's brother, Mahomed Ali, was killed, he was afraid of a similar fate at Magas, and fled east with a small following as soon as the British troops reached Sarbaz.

The women and children from the town of Magas, with all their belongings, had been sent into the mountain fastnesses on the approach of the Persian troops forming the escort of the Governor-General, and Shah Jehan with about 60 men shut themselves up in the large and strongly built fort. He is, however, inclined to treat for terms, and has already had two interviews with the Persian Governor-General, Major Tighe, D. S. O., is carrying out some operations against Irafshan Fort from his base at Sardap, in accordance with the plans which have been arranged, details of which will be forwarded shortly. It is bitterly cold here. There is frost every night, and we get occasional storms of sleet and rain.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following are H'cap Allowances and Results of the Race sailed on Saturday, :—

SHIP'S BOATS (FANCY RIG) RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Al's. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
P & O Caledonia's Cutter 31	Scr	Dr A E Griffin..	5 11 50	2 11 50
H M S Magdala's Cutter 28	Scr	Lt G H S La-Touche, R I M	5 13 9	2 13 9
Do 25'	Scr	Lt E C Carver,	5 16 53	2 16 53
P & O Va'etta's Cutter 26'	Scr	Cubitt	5 25 17	2 26 17
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter 27	6 22	Lt La-Touche, R I M	Did not finish.	
H M S Magdala's Cutter 27	8 30	Lt Hamilton R I M	Did not start.	

N. B. Entries for each Saturday's race in future will be closed on Thursday at noon instead of Friday.

Course No. 1—3·5 miles. Wind W. N. W., Strength moderate, 1st Prize won by P. & O. Caledonias cutter 30', and 2nd Prize won by H. M. S. Magdala's cutter 28.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	4 57 18
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins,	4 59 5
Clutha	Capt G Lamb I M S	5 1 45

Course No. 5 reversed—8·8 miles. 1st Prize own by Tomtit.

YACHT'S H'CAP (CLASS B) RACE.

Names of Boats	H'Cap A's. M S	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. M H S
Isca entered by	Scr	Mr E Faulkner,	5 6 42	1 51 42
Janetta	2 24	Officers R E	5 8 46	1 51 22
Manikin	3 12	Officers R A	5 9 25	1 51 13
Trisue	4 48	Mr A M Monteath	5 11 58	1 55 10
Sayonara	14 21	Mr W W Petrie	5 16 8	1 46 44

Course No. 9—3·6 miles. 1st Prize won by Sayonara and 2nd Prize won by Mannikin.

YACHT'S H'CAP (CLASS A) RACE.

Name of Boats.	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S
Melody.	Mr. J. B. R. Macbeth.	5 22 50

Course No. 3 reversed = 10·6 miles 1st half prize won by Melody for sailing over the Course.

THE JAMSETJI NAUROZ HOLIDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read the other day in the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce meeting that this holiday is omitted from the list because of its unimportance. It is a revelation to announce it as such, when it is one of the most important holidays observed by the modern and ancient Parsis and by the whole Mogal and Persian race, and when it was observed as a holiday by the Chamber for years past. The fact is that the following—Monday is a Bank Holiday and the same week has three more close holidays for Easter, so drawing a red herring across the trail, the Chamber cancels it as unimportant. If there were men like Sorabji Bengali or Sorabji Framji Patel as members of the Chamber the same would not have been the case, for they would have fought for their religion and their country. But the modern Anglicised boy members who represent the Parsi Community in the Chamber always cry ditto to Mr. Burke. I appeal to Mr. K. R. Cama to come to our rescue and prove the importance of this day, as he is preaching daily about it in our agiaries and elsewhere—Yours, &c.,

S. in the Shade.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

New South Wales has been praying for rain, having set apart a day for humiliation and prayer after the long draught. One wonders whether the spirit of Charles Kingsley was abroad in the State. Kingsley, when ordered to pray for rain courageously refused to pray for a disturbance of natural laws, and there are many ministers and clergymen to whom the idea is repugnant. One hopes, at any rate, that there will not be a repetition in New South Wales of the incident which is said to have occurred in an American State where a clergyman prayed for rain. The rain came down in torrents, and proved a greater calamity than the drought. For days it fell, and in the storm the young lambs caught cold and died. The story may be true or not, but it is said that the sheep farmers brought an action and recovered damages against the clergyman and his parishioners—the most striking tribute, surely, that the law has ever paid to the efficacy of prayer.

The old parish clerk had not the same faith. "Do you find that people retire here from the madding crowd for prayer and meditation?" asked the rural dean as he walked up to a little church in the remote countryside. He must have been startled by the clerk's reply. "They did try that game at first," said the old man, "but I pretty soon bundled them out I can tell ye." It can hardly have been the same clerk who, being anxious as to his property, prayed regularly after this fashion: "O Lord, Thou knowest that I have nine houses in the city of London, and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate in fee-simple in the county of Essex. Lord, I beseech Thee to preserve the two counties of Essex and Middlesex from fires and earthquakes; and as I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire, I beg Thee likewise to have an eye of compassion on that county. And Lord, for the rest of the counties, Thou mayest deal with them as Thou art pleased."

It was another pious man made prosperous who left on record this precious example of disinterested supplication to Heaven: "O Lord, enable the bank to answer all their bills, and make all my debtors good men. Give a prosperous voyage and return to the Mermaid sloop, which I have insured; and Lord, Thou hast said that the days of the wicked are short, and I trust Thou will not forget Thy promises, having purchased an estate in reversion of Sir J. P., a profligate young man. Lord, keep our funds from sinking; and, if it be Thy will, let there be no sinking fund. Keep my son Caleb out of evil company, and from gaming-houses. And sanctify, O Lord, this night to me, by preserving me from thieves and fire, and make my servant honest and careful whilst I, Thy servant, lie down in Thee, O Lord Amen."

The political world will probably witness some definite consequence of Lord Rosebery's "definite separation." There have been definite separations in politics ever since Achilles separated himself from Agamemon before the walls of Troy, and the story of the race abounds with examples of their momentous consequences. What new impulse Lord Rosebery will bring into politics now that he has left his lonely furrow for a place—not in solitude—outside the tabernacle, only the coming year can tell. Perhaps, after all, as the world went round after Chesterfield, the world will go round still after Berkeley-square, and the definite separation which startled politicians last week may be as harmless as that which came about when Lord Rosebery was in pinafores learning to clean his slate. There is a remarkable parallel between the case of Lord Rosebery and "C.-B." and that of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell in their quarrel over the Hungarian patriots.

The definite sparations between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright came about in two degrees. On a matter of conscience the Quaker Minister resigned from Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet after the bombardment of Alexandria, which he regarded as a deviation from the moral law which, he held, governed the life and practice of the State as of the individual. Mr. Gladstone held so too, but disagreed, not upon the principle, but upon its application. The parting Mr. Gladstone told the House of Commons, was to both of them an occasion of the profoundest pain, but Mr. Bright carried with him "the unbroken esteem, and upon every other question the unbroken confidence of his colleagues, and their best and warmest wishes that his happiness and fame would follow him into the independent position to which he has found it necessary to retire." It was different when two or three years after, the two parted again over Home Rule. "We cannot become down to a name, however great," said Mr. Bright, "when coupled with a policy and measures which are now almost universally condemned, and which the author has not the courage to abandon."

No crisis in politics perhaps has ever brought about so many definite sparations, marked with so much bitterness of feeling, as the Irish crisis of our own time, and no separations have ever had a weightier effect in national affairs. The speeches in which Mr. Bright, Mr. Forster, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Chamberlain broke with the Liberal Party were full of bitterness and pathos, and every body remembers how a famous nobleman with his own hands turned Millais's portrait of Mr. Gladstone with "its face to the wall." Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Morley had met at Highbury long before to talk over the possible situation, and the final separation of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain was not unexpected. Mr. Chamberlain spoke of it as the most painful act of his life. He viewed with equanimity he said, the possibility of wrecking his own prospects and hope of future usefulness, but it was more difficult to separate himself from one whom he had followed and honoured for so many years. How false were all the prophecies of the time we know now. Not even his worst enemy could say to-day that Mr. Chamberlain "wrecked his political prospects" when he separated from Mr. Gladstone, although he undoubtedly sacrificed the reversion to the leadership of the Liberal party; and with it all probability the Premiership. The split of 1886 changed the face of politics, what will that of 1902 do?"

The King's visit to Burton will not, we may be sure, have been viewed with much satisfaction in temperance circles, although there has been no repetition of the agitation of which His Majesty was once the subject in the days when he was Prince of Wales. The visit of the prince to his jubilee festival in connection with the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum in 1877 was made the object of a remarkable demonstration of feeling, and in three of four days the Prince of Wales received more than two hundred petitions from societies in all parts of the kingdom begging him not to keep his engagement. The Prince ignored them so far as to attend and preside at the dinner, where he was supported by Lord Granville and three bishops, but in the course of his speech he refered to the attempts to persuade him to stay away. "Of course," he said, "I do not wish in any way to disparage these temperance societies which have, no doubt, excellent objects in view. But I think this time they have rather overshot the mark, because the object of the meeting to-night is not to encourage the love of drink, but to support a good and excellent charity."

A remarkable story comes from a well-known Dublin hotel, which will interest most people in general, and a certain Captain Lambert in particular, if that gentleman is still alive to read it. A gentleman staying in the hotel the other night was startled by something falling from the chimney on to the fire. It proved to be a pocket-book, the contents of which afforded certain evidence that they had been in the chimney nearly a quarter of a century. The book contained some visiting cards bearing the name of Captain Lambert, a shilling's worth of penny stamps, a receipt for sixty pounds, dated 1873, a small calendar for the same year, and a ticket for a circular railway tour with the same date. The memory of the hotel does not go back far enough to explain the mystery, but there is little doubt that the pocket-book so strangely recovered is a clue to a crime which may have baffled the police twenty-three years ago. Captain Lambert, if he is still living, will no doubt remember being robbed of his pocket-book, his notes, and his railway ticket in 1873, and it will be strange if he should receive the book back after it has lain hidden all these years within a few feet of a fire which has been nearly always burning.

The story of the pocket-book belongs to the history of unexpected happenings. Quite as remarkable a story owes its origin to Spitalfields Market, where it is accepted as true. A market gardener trading there dropped a half-crown a few years ago while inspecting the potatose in his garden, and failed to find it again. A year passed, and in examining his potatoes before sending them to market the gardner came across one of an extraordinary shape in which on it being cut open, was found the lost half-crown! The story is vouched for at Spitalfields where, if one remembers rightly, the potato was once to be seen with the half-crown inside.

A RACE took place between the N. D. L. s.s. Stuttgart and the M. M. s.s. Polynesien, which arrived at Colombo on Monday last, from Europe. The French steamer won the race by 48 hours between Marseilles and Colombo, and from the passengers' point of view, it was a very exciting one.

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MODERN MAPS IN THE CENTURY ATLAS

The following is an extract from the Table of Contents of Modern Maps. It includes only those beginning with A, B, C., and therefore represents about one-twelfth of the whole number of modern maps. The practical needs of the user, as regards all parts of the earth's surface, have been carefully considered.

Abyssinia.
Afghanistan.
Africa (General Map). } 5 Maps.
Africa, North-East part. }
Africa, North-West part. }
Africa, Central part. }
Africa, Southern part. }
Alabama.
Alaska.
Aleutian Islands.
Algeria.
Amsterdam and Vicinity.
Andorra.
Antilles, Greater.
Arabia.
Argentina.
Arizona.
Arkansas.
Armenia.
Ascension Island.
Asia.
Asia Minor.
Athens and Piræus.
Auckland and Vicinity.
Australia.
Austria-Hungary, (General Map).
Austria-Hungary, Western part.
Azores Islands.
Balkan Peninsula.
Baltimore and Vicinity.
Baluchistan.
Belgium.
Berlin and Vicinity.
Bermudas, The.
Bolivia.
Bombay and Vicinity.
Bonin Islands.
Borneo.
Bosphorus and Vicinity.
Boston and Vicinity.
Brazil.
British Columbia.
Brussels and Vicinity.
Budapest and Vicinity.
Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Vicinity.
Buffalo and the Niagara Frontier.
Bulgaria.
Burma, Upper and Lower.
Calcutta and Vicinity.
California, Northern part.
California, Southern part.
Canada, Dominion of.
Canary Islands.
Cape Colony.
Cape Town and Vicinity.
Cape, Verde Islands.
Celebes Islands.
Central America.
Central Asia.
Central Europe, (Travel Map).
Chile.
Chinese Empire.
Columbia.
Colorado.
Connecticut.
Cook Islands.
Copenhagen and Vicinity.
Corsica.
Costa Rica.
Crete.
Cuba.

ASTRONOMICAL & HISTORICAL MAPS

The Heavens, Northern Hemisphere.
The Heavens, Southern Hemisphere.
The Chaldean, Elamitic, and Hittite Powers.
The Egyptian, Assyrian, Babylonian, and Median Powers.
The Persian Empire and the Empire of Alexander the Great.
The Roman Empire at its greatest extent.
Canaan as divided between the Twelve Tribes.
The Sinaitic Peninsula.
Jerusalem.
Solomon's Temple and Palaces.
Palestine.
Ancient Greece and Asia Minor.
Ancient Italy.
Ancient Egypt.
Ancient Athens.
Acropolis of Athens (inset).
Athens and Piræus (inset).
Ancient Rome.
Capitoline and Palatine (inset).
Empire of Charlemagne.
Europe at the time of the Reformation
Poland to 1667.
Poland, Result of the First Partition, 1772.
Poland, Result of the Second Partition, 1793.
Poland, Result of the Third Partition, 1795.
Britannia about 550 A. D.
English Conquest of Britain.
England in the Eighth Century.
England after the Peace of Wedmore, 879 A. D.
France, English Possessions in.
France at the death of Philip IV, 1314
France at the Peace of Bretigny, 1360.
France at the Death of Henry V, 1422.
United States, Claims arising from Exploration and Settlement.
King James Grants to the Plymouth and London Companies, 1606, 1609, and 1620.
Early Colonial Grants, 1520—1681.
French and Indian War, 1756—1763.
Principal Battle-ground of the French and Indian War.
The United States, 1783.
United States, Acquisition of Territory.
United States, Development of States.
United States, Slavery in the.
United States, 1861, showing the principal Battle-fields of the Civil War, 1861—1865.

THE CENTURY CYCLOPÆDIA OF PROPER NAMES

A few Specimen Entries Chosen from its more than 1,000 pages, to show the Character of this Unique and Useful Work.

LAST SUPPER, THE.—Among the noted representations of the subject are the following:—(*a*) A painting by Dieric Bouts (1467), in St. Pierre at Louvain, Belgium. This is the central panel of a large alterpiece. The side panels are in the Berlin Museum. (*b*) A painting by Justus of Ghent, a pupil of Van Eyck, in the Instituto di belle Arti at Urbino. It is a beautiful early Flemish picture, one of the oldest works in oils in Italy. Federigo da Montefeltro, with his family, and the Persian Ambassador are introduced as spectators. (*c*) A painting by Luca Signorelli (1512), in the duomo of Cortona, Italy. It represents Christ as distributing bread to 3 kneeling apostles, while the others wait grouped behind. (*d*) A famous wall-painting by Leonardo da Vinci, in the refectory of Santa Maria delle Grazio at Milan. Christ is seated at the middle of the table, while the apostles are ranged on each side of him, full of excitement at the announcement of his impending betrayal. The painting has suffered greatly from damp, abuse, and repainting.

LECOUVREUR (lè kōv-rèr') originally (COUVREUR), ADRIENNE.—Born at Damery, near Epernay, April 5, 1692; died at Paris, March 20, 1730. A noted French actress. She made her dèbut at the Comèdiè Francaise, May 14, 1717, and attained a high rank in both comedy and tragedy. She was one of the mistresses of Maurice of Saxony, and is said to have been poisoned, from jealousy, by another, the Duchesse de Bouillon. She was burried secretly. Voltaire wrote a poem upon her death and burial, and she has been made the subject of a drama by Scribe and Legouvè (1849).

LI HUNG CHANG (lè hŏng chäng).—Born about 1823, in the province of Anhwei. A noted Chinese statesman, known as "the Bismarck of Asia." He joined General Gordon in opposing the T'ai-ping rebellion against Tartar rule: they were successful, both receiving the yellow jacket and the three-eyed peacock's feather, the highest orders bestowed by the emperors. He was appointed viceroy of Chih-li province and senior graud secretary of state in 1870, remaining the intermediary between China and the world at large until the beginning of the war with Japan. With the first reverses of the war of 1894, on the Chinese side, his enemies prevailed upon the emperor to strip him of his highest decorations, and later, he was obliged to share the command of the army with Prince Kung, the emperor's uncle. Later still he and Prince Kung were superseded in command of the army by Lieu-kuntgvi, an enemy of Li. But at the close of the war, after ineffectual efforts by others, Li Hung Chang was made the high commissioner for China, with absolute powers, and brought about an agreement for peace between his country and Japan. He was the organizer of the only body of modern soldiers China employed, the founder of her navy of modern ships, the builder of her only railway. The faults of the Chinese army for which he was degraded early in the war were due to the weakness and ignorance of the Tsung-li yamen, the board which conducted the war, and to which Viceroy Li was subordinated. He was prime minister of China, 1895—98. He visited Europe and the United States in 1896.

MONT CENIS (mon se-ne'). A mountain pass of the Graian Alps. Between France and Itlay, situated in lat 45° 17 N., long. 6° 50 E The present Mont Cenis road was made by Napoleon I. (1803—1810) to connect the valley of the Isere in France with Susa in Italy: it reaches the height of 6,881 feet. The Mont Cenis tunnel, in the Mont Cenis railway route between France and Italy, built 1861-70, passes under the Col de Frejus 14 miles from the Mont Cenis road, Its length is 7¾ miles (the second longest in the world) and it reaches the height of 4,245 feet.

Nibelungenlied (né-be-lŏng-en led) [G., 'Song of the Nibelungs.']—A Middle High German epic poem, written in its present form by an unknown author in South Germany in the first half of the 13th century. The legends, however, are much earlier, having been handed down orally. Its hero, Siegfried, is a mythical prince and later king of Niderland, the region about Xanten on the lower (Rhine), who possessed the so-called "hoard of the Nibelungs," won by him in Norway. He wooed Brunhild, a princess of Island, for the Burgundian king Gunther, whose sister, Kriemhild, became his wife. He was afterwards treacherously slain, and the hoard was ultimately sunk in the Rhine. The Nibelungenlied is the greatest monument of early German literature. Historical and mythical elements are mingled in it, Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungs" has taken little except names from the German epic. The source of his material is the Old Norse version of the legend contained in the Wolsunga Saga and the Edda. See *Ring des Nibelungen*

PEPPERPOT (p'ep-er-ot) SIR PETER. A rich West Indian, a character in Foote's play "The Patron." Foote played it himself.

POLAND, PARTITION OF. There were three partitions of Poland in the last part of the 18th century. (1) Between Russia, Prussia, and Austria in 1772; agreed to by Poland in 1773. Prussia received the greater part of West Prussia and the Netze district; Austria received Galicia and the country of Zips in Hungar; and Russia received everything east of the Dneiper and Dina. (2) Between Russia and Prussia in 1793. Prussia received nearly all the present province of Posen, and the western part of what is now Russian Poland; Russia received all the territory east of about long. 24°. (3) Between Russia, Prussia and Austria in 1795. Prussia took a large part of the present Russian Poland, including Warsaw; Austria received part of the present Russian Poland between the Bug, Vistula, and Pilica; and Russia received all the remainder, situated east of the Niemen and Bug.

RAPE OF THE SABINES, THE 1.—A group in marble by Giovanni da Bolognal in the Loggia de-Lanzi, Florence. A young Roman, bearing off a struggling woman, strides over the crouching form of a Sabine warrior.

2. A vigorous painting by Luca Giordano, in the museum at Dresden. The Romans in armour are seizing the Sabine women, some of whom defend themselves with energy, in an open place adorned with an arch and Corinthian columns. Romulus, mounted, is in command.
3. A painting by Rubens in the National Gallery, London. The scene is in the Forum, with the Pantheon and a triumphal arch in the background.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. Born at New York Oct 27, 1858. An American author and politician. He was Republican New York State assembly man 1882—84; unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York city in 1886; United States civil service commissioner 1889—95; president of the New York board of police commissioners 1895—97; assistant secretary of the navy 1897-98; fought as lieutenant-colonel of the First Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) at Las Guasimas, June 24, and San Juan, July 1; was appointed colonel July 8, 1898; and was elected governor of New York Nov., 1898. His works include "History of the Naval War of 1812" (1882). Lives of Thomas H. Benton (1887), and Gouverneur Morris (1888), Works on Western Frontier Life, Hunting, etc.

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POSTHUMOUS HUMANITY ON THE STAGE.

LECTURE AT THE BLAVATSKY LODGE.

At the Blavatsky Lodge yesterday a lecture on "Posthumous Humanity on the Stage" was delivered by Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Khandalavala.

The lecturer said:—

Faith in the marvellous is what everybody has, avowed or ashamed. The wise man cannot condemn entirely the superestition of the fool for if wise he must necessarily be modest. He will therefore think with Hamlet, that "There are more things in Heaven and Earth Horatio than are dreamt of in your Philosophy." Or he may express himself with the old Lord Leaf in "All's well that ends well." They say miracles are past, and we have our philosophical persons to make modern and familiar things supernatural and causeless. Hence is it that we make trifles of terrors ensconcing ourselves into seeming knowledge when we should submit ourselve to an unknown fear. "Illustrious men have shared this belief" Not pure poets like Lord Byron and Victor Hugo alone where the capricious mother reigned at home, but the coldest and most positive of intellects Hobbes the Great Materialist had fear of apparitions and was afraid of being by himself in the night. Matherbe, a French Poet, and yet the most prosaic of minds the sworn enemy not only of the abuse, but even of the use of the poetic imagination, recounts a supernatural phenomenon which accompanied the assassination of Henry IV called the Great by a fanatic called Ravillac. Perfectly equilibrated artists whose minds and reason counterpoised their creative imagination like Goethe and Merimee have had their moments of faith, even as Socrates the wisest of men had his. If therefore "Shakespeare works the mine of the marvellous, in his theatre it is but in keeping with the general tendency of human nature. Besides it was the peculiar temper of his age. The sixteenth century offers a long list of great men, most of them practical minds savants, historians and philosophers with a turn for the marvellous. Machiavelli believed as did Benvenut Cellini in the influence of the stars on human destiny. In one of his discourses on Livy he says "I know not whence but there it is in ancient or modern times that there never is an important event affecting a town or country but has been predicted from Celestial signs." Guicciardini holds to the view of unseen intelligences "I know it says he from experience that there are aerial beings who commune with men." The fiery Lutter struggled with Satan in person whose voice was he thought like the grunt of a hog and hurled his inkstand at his head. The sceptic Erasmus seriously recounts how the devil burnt a little town of Germany on holy Thursday in the year 1483. Bacon did not wish that astrology and alchemy should be absolutely rejected. He believed in the prophetic virtue of dreams. He tells us that while he was in Paris and his father in London, he dreamt that he saw his father's house covered all over with a black coating and three days after he learnt his father was dead.

POSTHUMOUS HUMANITY IN SHAKESPEARE

Is represented either as objective or subjective. In the first its existence is real independent of the mental state of the persons seeing it. In the second it is visible only to one whose mental state is disturbed. The drama of Macbeth is as grand, fantastic and ethereal a symbolism which at the very first stroke of the bow opens with the three witches which are real existences. Banquo and Macbeth both see them, their chappy fingers on their skinny lips while they wish the latter all hail. Similarly the objectivity of old Hamlet's phantom cannot be doubted, as it stalks away before the eyes of the soldiers on the ramparts of Elsinore, of whom Horatio is as cool and composed as he is brave, Else it would have been easy with our modern sentiments to interpret it as a simple hallucination arising out of the mental uneasiness of the Prince of Denmark. For he is morbid already when he says to Horatio "Methinks I see my father," "O where my lord!" in my mind's eye, Horatio looks upon the ghost as a form assumed by Satan, the current belief then being that the spirits of evil were abroad at night wearing the look of deceased persons to tempt the living. This is why Horatio tells Hamlet not to follow the ghost. "What if it tempt you toward the flood, my lord," or to the dreadful summit of the cliff. "That beetles over his base into the sea" And there assume some other horrible form, "which might deprive your sovereignty of reason, "and draw you into madness?" Sir Thomas Brown the quaint writer of the 17th century in his Essay on popular errors says, "I believe for my part that the spirits and ghosts are not the wandering souls of the dead, but are so many demons roving like vagabonds to seduce and to excite men to evil, to shameful actions, and to deeds of blood." And such is precisely the excuse with which Hamlet tries to justify in his own eyes his insction. Just as there is a straining to explain the Bible in harmony with the exigencies of modern conscience, so is the "Swan of Avan" put in accord with the delicacies and the scientific scruples of the age. But the witches and the apparition in Macbeth are no other than a corporal and sensible form given to the wicked desires of the Thane of Games. They personify the interior temptation which beset him. They are the prophetic sistors. It is destiny that speaks through them.

THE TRAGEDY OF MACBETH

not only represents an ambitious man who follows a criminal path because he has freely chosen it; but it also represents to us in an unfortunate and interesting victim writhing under the fatal current of the magnatism of evil. Had Macbeth never met the witches, he would perhaps have preserved not a pure heart—for the heart was already defiled—but pure hands. The philosophic profundity of the conception of Shakespeare consists precisely in the meeting of the wicked heart of the men with an external temptation. The devil has not a home within each one of us only. He is all about us; in the streets where we are out a stroll, in the air we breathe, hid in our libraries and in the influence which the sins of our fathers and our contemporaries have on us, in wicked advice and in bad example.

Sophylus believed in demons.

THE EUMENIDES OR THE FURIES

were for him no metaphor. Nay more, They were not for him even poetic personifications of the torments of conscience. Powers of Hell charged with a role less moral than material they pursue the parricide for the violation of the first law of nature, and have for the great Greek dramatist a real existence. The punishment meted out by them to the guilty was corporal, vampires sucking the blood of the murderer or leprosy with its savage jaws gnawing the flesh. Orestes avenges the murder of his father Agamemnon by slaying his mother Clytemnestra and her paramour Aegisthus. Eschylus puts this on the stage. Orestes has to fly the bloody and coarse persecution of the Furies. He is very unfortunate inasmuch as he is the spurt of the infernal divinities, but no remorse rankles in him. Firm in his religious faith and strong in the justice of his cause, he relies on Apollo the God of Heaven and the enemy of the Eumenides. Subjective Apparitions belong to the order of facts in nature. The first form of subjective apparition is a dream. The evening before the battle of Bosworth Richard the III. sleeps in his tent. He sees the spectres of his victims rise before him and predict his defeat and death. They all want to sit heavy upon his soul that he may despair and die. He starts out of his dream and exclaims "Soft! I did but dream. "O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me! A feebler king than Richard, Charles IX of France in whose reign the Brotholomew slaughter of the Huguenots was perpetrated had his sleep disturbed by spectres. Drawing his surgeon Ambroise Pare aside he said to him "I know not what has come on me these two or three days, but I am very much moved in body and in mind. Sleeping or awake I see the hideous faces of massacred bodies streaming with blood". This is not unlike the vision of the dagger which haunted Macbeth. Sensible to sight but not to feeling when he goes to clutch it he says "I have thee not and yet I see thee still." Though the dark deed is not yet committed he sees gouts of blood on the blade and dudgeon and soon bursts out "There is no such thing. It is the bloody business which informs thus to mine eyes." In a line with this is the

GHOST OF CAESAR

as seen by Brutus on the eve of the battle of Philippe. It is night, Night preceded by a gloomy day. Brutus comes to learn at once of the suicide of his noble wife Portia and of the menacing progress of the hostile army. He is not only sad but is discontented with himself. He has had a violent quarrel with his brother Cassius and therein he is to blame. He sits up in his tent while around him there reigns a profound silence He takes a book and tries to read it but in vain. He asks the boy Lucious to touch his instrument a strain or two. There's music and a song but sleep and the fatigue overcome the youth. It is then by the flickering flame of the candle about to go out he sees the spectre of Caesar. "Ha! who comes here? I think? it is the weakness of mine eyes that shapes this monstrous apparition comes upon me! Art thou anything? Art thou some God, some angel or some devil," "That mak'st my blood cold and my hair to stare? Speak to me what thou art," "They evil spirit Brutus. Why com'st thou?" "To tell thee' thou shalt se me at Philippi" "Well then I shall see thee again? Ay at Philippi" In the third act it is a

SUBJECTIVE GHOST HAMLET SEES OF HIS FATHER.

His sensibility like that of Brutus is over excited. From the first he is a prey to gloomy melancholy. Disgusted with the world and with life he seeks solitude and it is then he sees his father in his mind's eye. It is subjective for the queen his mother sees him. "Hold discourse with the incorporal air" and asks "Whereon do you look?" To which Hamlet replies, "On him? On him!—Look you how pale he glares!" For a like scene let us now transport ourselves to Macbeth's banquet. The guests are all seated and he is about to take his seat at the table when he sees his chair occupied by Banquo's ghost and a cry of terror escapes him. The guests see nothing and lady Macbeth now the Queen calms their fears with her presence of mind. "Sit worthy friends:—My lord is often thus," and hath—been from his youth; pray you keep seat;" the fit is momentary." To bring her lord back to his right state of mind she rouses him saying "O proper stuff!" "This is the very painting of your fear: "This is the air drawn dagger which you said, "Led you to Duncan." "Shame itself! Why do you make such faces? When all's done you look but on a stool." All these phenomina are natural. Even science sceptic and begot as she is takes them up. And it is their exact truth which makes them interesting. In reading of the phantom of Banquo in the banquet scene we are reminded of a number of like historical facts, one of which may be cited. It was Catharine de Medicis who let fall her glass while at table one day exclaiming is is the cardinal delorraine whose shade I have just seen." All things considered it is

MORAL LIBERTY

which has the upper hand in Macbeth. No doubt the liberty is limited and is relative because it is human, but on the whole Macbeth is free without any particular restriction in the sense which the word can have for feeble humanity in general. The fatality which leads him on is no other than the natural law in virtue of which crime begets crime and sin succeeds sin. Dare to set your foot on a sliding incline and you roll down the precipice. But it is the first step you are responsible for. And even while tumbling a line may be thrown to him who cries for help. The demoniac agents of the Shakespearean drama personify temptation, irresistible for him who does his eyes on it, but not for the wise who turn away from it. It is the open jaw of the serpent wherein runs the fascinated prey with a rush; not the sudden swoop of the vulture seizing the defenceless prey with its talons. It is idle to name the witches prophetic sisters. Their apparition and their prophecy exercise no inevitable power on the will of Macbeth. They do not force him to do wrong. He remains to the end what man is in all the plays of Shakespeare, as he is in life the architect of his own destiny. And if we could ask Macbeth what he thinks of it, he would repel with contempt all insinuation tending to throw on another—were it on Satan himself—the responsibility of his crimes.

Tangled problames of self are being unravelled by the significant intellectual moments of the day, and we now know that these "spectres are the Kama Rupa (desire form) or Kamic envelopes of the dead. Those who have departed this world infatuated with desire and extravagant passions have not cut their moorings clean and long for life, to the detriment of their rapid disintegration and are "blind to the heights beyond deaf to the sound. Of sweet airs breathed from far past India's sky;" Dumb to the summons of the true life kept "For him who false puts by." Knowing what we are and wither we are going a search after material delights ought not to occupy us. Our aim must be perfection and the path to it is progress. The road is long and weary and recedes as we advance but that need not daunt us. It has to be gone over step by step ... It goeth straight." To peace and refuge. Hear! Maulfold tracks lead to yon sister-peaks "Around whose snows the guilded clouds are curled;" By steep or gentle slopes the climber comes. "Where breaks that other world." Strong limbs may dare the rugged road which storms soaring and perilous, the mountains breast;" The weak must wind from slower ledge, to ledge." "With many places of rest. "So is the Eightfold path which brings to peace." "By lower or by upper heights it goes." "The firm soul hastes the feeble tarries. All will reach the sunlit snows." Posthumous humanity is one of

THE TABOOED SUBJECTS

of discourse in polite society. It is bad taste to brave the blame of admitted opinions, and to draw on oneself the ridicule of the salons. Truth is all very well but how talk of it when there is something else to think of! It is a question of seemliness of steadiness of trading the ruts were serious people march in file. It disturbs the equanimity of self-complacent people who would rather they doubted their own intelligence than lent themselves to such nonsence. Can apparitions be? Impossible? It is a supreme sentence this, but it is singularly discredited to-day. Ask Edison. Inquisition and inquisitors, who assumed to derive wisdom and authority from God himself have disappeared, and "Eppur si muove" the sublime cry of Galileo floats above the ages. Before Copernicus and Torcelli more fortunate than the Titans stormed Heaven, our forefathers placed the throne of God on the star-decked carpet above. Columbus steered ever Westward and now we know that peoples live there below, far below where stewed and roasted the Godless. Where do then our pious and Godless ones go? Immanuel Kant the transcendental philosopher, records that on the 19th of July 1759 Swedenburg returning to Gottenburg from England gave a public proof of his second sight. On Saturday at 40' clock p. m., Mr. William Castel invited him to his house together with a party of 15 persons. About 6 o'clock Swedenborg went out and after a short interval returned to the company quite pale and alarmed. He said that a dangerous fire had just broken out in Stockholm at Sodeamalm-Gottenburg is three hundred miles from Stokholm, and that it was spreading very fast. He was restless and went out often. He said that the house of one of his friends, whom he named was already in ashes, and that his own was in danger. At 8 o'clock after he had been out again, he joyfully exclaimed "Thank God" the fire is put out, the third door from my house. The news spread through the whole city and occasioned great commotion. The Governor sent for Swedenborg and questioned him concerning the disaster. All the particulars given by him were found precisely in accord with the melancholy intelligence of the fire brought by the royal courier at the Governors on Tuesday morning the 22nd. "Baron Grimm, the celebrated cirtic philosopher, and politcian writing to Catherine II., Empress of Russia, about the undoubted authenticity of the occurrence is much disturbed and exclaims, 'but how to believe it?' "There's the rub" with all correct people as the style themselves. They can believe in permitted convictions only. They can only uphold those causes which are declared becoming by the areopagus of intelligent man or by their party chiefs. They can simply adopt the custom and the colour "à la mode." When Christ was dragged before Pilate it was ridiculous to take in hand the cause of the oppressed and to declare one-self his disciple. All the serious people of Judea, all with- out exception shrugged their shoulders while pitying him. When the Apostles preached the Evangel at the price of their blood, there were not wanting self-satisfied; philosophers brilliant rhetoricians, clever politicians and honest inteligent men in Greece and Rome. Bue would any one of them have classed Christianity among the number of serious opinions? It is impossible to express the contempt for truth which exists at the bottom of the theory of the serious. Behind that perpetual cant that affectation for the grave, there figures an immense scepticism, and what more a deplorable legerete. They respect themselves less and truth least who aspire to be serious only.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., to-day, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	11	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	13	12	30
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	21	15	27
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	40	21	45
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	10	8	22
G Mahim and Worli	21	12	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	19	22
Total	121	99	209
Same date last year	276	17	343

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	8	4	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	40	16	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	42	20	45
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	14	11	22
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	55	24	64
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	9	5	16
G Mahim and Worlee	12	10	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	21
Total	180	102	239
Total plague deaths to date	108,476	93,835	
Same date last year	183	171	375

SEVERE PUNISHMENT FOR THEFT OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.

Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in December last, convicted Amir Nurbhai of theft of property belonging to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Company and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused appealed to the High Court, and the appeal was heard on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton. Mr. R. V. Desai appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, an old offender, was charged with theft of zinc sheets belonging to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Company, worth about Rs. 96. These zinc sheets were used as screens or partitions in the water closets of third-class railway carriages. On the 24th, 26th, and 29th August last, there had been thefts of these sheets from carriages standing at the Ahmedabad railway station, and these thefts had been duly reported by the carriage examiner. A look-out was therefore kept. On the night of the 31st August, Fezulla, a railway policeman, was on watch in an empty carriage, when he saw the accused prying about the empty carriages which stood on a siding in the station. He kept his eye on the accused and arrested him as he was hiding under a seat in the carriage. This was about midnight. The accused was forthwith made over to the head constable, who detained him in the luggage room during the night. In the morning, a "punch" was summoned, and accused took them to the carriage, where he had been arrested, and pointed out to them a large iron nail which was lying on the line four paces away from the carriage, and which was such a tool as could be used for removing the zinc sheets. Then the accused took the "punch" to the shop of one Alibhai Ayub, who produced five heavy slates of zinc and lead, saying they were made of zinc purchased from accused on three occasions in August, producing his account book in corroboration of his statement. Accused admitted before the committing magistrate that he had stolen the zinc sheets and sold them to Alibhai. He confirmed that statement before the Sessions Court, though he had formally pleaded not guilty at the opening of the trial. Mr Batchelor found it clearly proved that accused was arrested while lurking by night under a seat of a railway carriage that he produced the large iron nail, and that he took the "punch" to the shop of Alibhai, to whom he had sold zinc sheets such as had recently been stolen from the railway company. Mr. Batchelor related in his finding how he differed from both assessors, who would acquit the accused. The assessor's opinion was, in his judgment, merely the result of a determination to acquit the prisoner whatever be the evidence, rather than the result of a candid consideration of the evidence. That no one save the accused removed the zinc sheets was true; but the contrary was not averred by the prosecution, nor was it essential to the conviction of the prisoner. According to Mr. Batchelor, it was idle to say, as the assessors said, that the accused "ought to have been arrested while he was carrying away the stolen property" for he was not seen to do so. Regarding the difference in the value of the stolen property, as estimated by the railway company and by the purchaser Alibhai, this difference was of no moment. There was reason to suspect the bona fides of Alibhai's purchase in the first place, and secondly, the company's estimate covered all the zinc stolen. It might be, Mr. Batchelor said, that accused alone did not steal it all or, if he did so that he did not sell it all to Alibhai. The assessors' reasons, therefore, appeared to Mr. Batchelor such as might, without exaggeration of language, be termed puerile. Prisoner admitted previous convictions, and was sentenced to five years' rigorus imprisonment.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

THE SOLDIERS' INSTITUTES AT SECUNDERABAD.

The following letter appears in the "Globe":—

Sir,—I have the pleasure of acknowledging with the warmest expression the sincere thanks of the Bishop of Madras of the receipt of the munificent sum of Rs. 1,878, which you have been so good as to forward to me, from the readers of "The Globe," in aid of the Bishop's scheme for providing two soldiers' institutes in the large garrison. The money is a very real help to us, and we are much encouraged by the support and sympathy which have been extended to us by your generous offices. I shall be very grateful to you if you will allow me to plead for still further support for this really excellent scheme. We need the sum of Rs. 50,000 and towards this, half or lac of rupees, we have, so far, received Rs. 11,400. The garrison of Secunderabad is, perhaps, the largest in India. We have, as a rule, all through the year, 3,000 British soldiers in the garrison, to say nothing of the large number of native troops. The need for such institutes as those which the Bishop proposes for them is most keenly felt, and one of the most satisfactory results of the Bishop's appeal is the anxiety on the part of the soldiers to see the institutes opened as soon as possible. Many of the men have already given money in aid of the fund, and a movement is on foot by means of which every British soldier in the garrison will, it is hoped, give something to help forward the speedy erection of the institutes.

The Bishop's scheme has already received the warm support of both the Archbishops and of many of the Bishops and clergy, and of influential laymen and here, in India, it has received the generous support of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant-General commanding the Forces, the Chief Justice, the Hon. the Resident at Hyderabad, the military member of the Viceroy's Council, the general officer commanding the district, and of many others in authority, who take an interest in the welfare of the soldiers. The potentialities of the scheme for good are great. I have worked for many years among soldiers, and I know how real a help these institutes will be to the men. They will save them from much misery and evil. There are few men who are more responsive than the British soldier to all efforts made for their spiritual and moral welfare. The heart of the soldier beats true; he is worth working for and he is worthy of all the efforts which we can make for the amelioration of his surroundings. From the nature of the case he is exposed to many temptations; he is taken away at an impressionable age from all the surroundings of home, and at a time when, for the most part, he has not learned self-discipline or the habit of self-control; he is brought face to face with temptations from which, happily, most of our young civilian men are free. The British soldier responds, with an eagerness which is beyond all praise, to every effort of the chaplain to help him to free himself from undesirable surroundings. In this garrison I have known many hundreds of men come, from long distances, week after week, to temperance meetings and other entertainments of a kindred sort, and, on one occasion, I presided over a meeting of nearly 2,000 of our men. The Bishop has commissioned me to collect the money which he needs for the carrying out of his scheme, and I feel that it is so really an excellent one, that I have thrown myself into the work with an enthusiasm which will, I know, extend itself to others.

The institutes, which it is proposed to erect, will be situated six miles from one another. They will be free and open to any man wearing the King's uniform. Each institute will have a coffee bar, a reading room, a billard room, a library, bath rooms, bed rooms, where men on furlough from distant stations may be accommodated, as well as provision for out-door amusements. Each institute will have, also, a devotional room. These institutes will be under the control of ladies, specially appointed for this work by the Bishop. The effect of the intercourse of really good and devoted ladies among our soldiers will be, beyond all power of description, a wonderful force of good. I have already received many welcome donations which have been sent to me in memory of soldiers who have been killed in action and of others who have died in their country's service, and I venture to think that there are few better ways in which to keep green the memory of soldiers who are dead, than by means of this really excellent scheme of our Bishop to safeguard living soldiers from the power of evil, and to enable them to live a pure life, and to enjoy the pleasures of rational and healthy recreation. It is proposed to place in the devotional rooms a tablet upon which will be engraved the names of all those in whose memory the institutes are built. I am so firm a believer in the power of these soldiers' institutes that, if we may, by the generosity of your readers, have the money given to us wherewith to carry our scheme into effect, I make bold to say that we shall very soon see a great decrease in the "crime" of our garrison, and a very welcome falling-off in the number of our men who are now ill in our military hospitals. No sum is too small for us to receive, and I shall be profoundly grateful for all gifts which may be sent to me, addressed Canon Britain, Secunderabad, India (the postage from England is 1d. per half-ounce), or to the Secretary. The Indian Church Aid Association, Church House, Westminster, S. W., marked the Bishop of Madras Soldiers' Institute Fund; or, if you, Sir, will be so good as to allow it, direct to yourself.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Arthur H. B. Brittain, Senior Chaplain, Secunderabad, India, January 24.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The Camp of the Bombay Light Horse, which has been held at Santa Cruz during the past week, was not concluded on Saturday, as was originally intended but is to be extended for another week. The annual inspection, which had been arranged for Saturday morning, was also postponed.

PROGRESS.

DR. JOHN POLLEN'S LECTURE.

The following is the full text of Dr. John Pollen's recently delivered lecture at the Sasoon Mechanic's Institute:—

But I will assume for the purpose of my Lecture this evening that there is such a thing as Progress (even though it be a problem) and I propose to discuss the question how far we have progressed morally, mentally, and materially I shall take the last first and the first last and in discussing material progress I cannot do better, I think, than quote from an admirable Lecture I had the privilege of listening to delivered by General Patterson the Consul General for the United States of America, in Calcutta the month before last.

He was speaking of the most go ahead of all people, those strong sons of England who had wrenched their rights from the Mother Country a century and a half ago and who though called American or Yankees are still English, Irishmen and Scotchmen in "Esse".

He pointed out that the producing capacity of the ordinary American working man was nearly double that of the British working man, and one third greater than that of the German. Dwelling on the gigantic strides with which America is marching from being an agricultural words becoming an industrial Nation, He points out that in steel and iron alone America has begun to drive England, and Germany from the markets of the world. He dwelt upon the inventive genius of the Americans stimulated by their excellent patent laws, and while describing the Inventor as a benefactor whom the world delights to honour he gives the following amazingly and amusingly long list of inventions. He says:—In the long roll of the nineteenth century's achievements we find the steamboat, the railway, and a vast number of machines propelled by steam; the air brake, the sleeping car, the telegraph, the ocean cable, the thelephone, the phonograph, the graphophone, the kinetoscope, the fire and burglar alarm, the application of electricity in the production of light and power, photography in its many forms, the reaper, the mower, the thresher, the corn planter and a host of labour saving implements for the farmer; the sewing machine, the typewriter, the webbperforating press, the linotype machine, the gas engine, the elevator, the steam fire engine, the great variety of useful articles made from India-rubber and celluloid, the ice machine, and the cold storage system, the canning of vegetables, fruits and meats, the stem winding watch, the use of iron and steel for house and ship building, the suspension bridge and tunnel, the revolver, the repeating rifle, the quick firing gun, the iron clad vessel, the roller mills, the shoe machine, the hydraulic dredge, the Jacquard loom, the artesian well, the friction match, the use of anesthetics and antiseptics in surgery, the making of false teeth and other achievements of dentistry, the manufacture of artificial limbs and eyes, the spectroscope, the ray apparatus, and finally the automobile with its promise of revolutionizing local transportation, and perhaps furnishing the farmer with a convenient substitute for horse power, or even man, in plowing and otherwise cultivating his land and hauling its products to the barn or market. These are only some of the most important inventions of the last century that have revolutionized the industries of the world.

Whether this or that one of these many exploits of inventive genius, originated in the United States or not, it may be safely asserted that all of them have received the widest and most fruitful application there, and the result has been to place us far in advance, not only in industrial production, but in the average wash and comfort of the individual in the daily life. The labouring man has been benefited enormously. It is in large part because he has made the fullest and most intelligent use of the labour-saving appliances that the American working man is the most prosperous, the best fed and best clothed, the most independent, the most moral and lawabiding of all in the world. I think General Patterson omitted to give credit where credit was due Most of the invention industry of America can be traced to the Irish settlers and to the constant stream of Irish imigrants, whose necessities became so many mother of mighty invention in both senses of the wars.

"England and Britain's loss was America gain. The poor exiles of Grin have helped to make mighty America or America mighty.

Such has been the wonderful material progress of a fresh young vigorous people within, say the last half century. The pace has been tremendous! Will it last. Is it not too fast? I fear it is! and I for my part prefer quiet healthful growth to spasmodic change and feverish innovation. Growth is often most healthy when it is insensible, and this brings me to the vexed question is this old country India really making any material progress at all? it is certainly not progressing with the lightning speed of the United States! It is true, as the late Mr. Ranade has pointed out that many millions amongst us scarcely earn two annas a day, many millions more are always underfed, and live on the borderland of Famine and slow death into which the failure of a single Monsoon plunges them. Of course as he with a generous appreciation of the truth admits, this condition of things in not of yesterday and is not the result solely of Foreign conquest and competition. It is an old a very old inheritance. If we feel it more keenly now we feel it because we are being roused from the sleep of ages and our eyes have learnt to see and our ears have learnt to hear!

But is India moving forwards at all? Is it not going backwards decaying and decreasing in prosperity and are not the people as my friend Mr. William Digby maintains growing poorer every day. This contention he proves by figures which lend themselves with amazing facility to what I cannot help regarding as fatally fallacious conclusions. Figures after all are but false friends. And very bad juides. So let us leave them alone and go down into the villages and towns and talk with the people and look into this for ourselves and I think we shall find that, in spite of the Pessimists and Plague Pestilence and Famine, India is on the whole still progressing. It is true the walls and Towers have crumbled into dust, but look at the new dwellings, look at the novel clothes, look at the raising of the standard of comfort all round. Look at the ever extending cultivation. Formerly there were only two or three big men in a village, now there are many and the number of "the fairly well to do" those in "comfortable circumstances" as the American put it is steadily increasing. The poor alas we shall have with us always but are they poorer than they were? I think you will find that they are not I have a fairly good memory, and I have seen and closely seen a great part of the country for more than a quarter of century and I can affirm that signs of slowly growing prosperity meet one on every side. Of course the growth might have been much more rapid and marked and had men like Mount Stuart Elphinstone been listened to, and had we refrained from rashly flooding a land of established customs with the land the utterly unsuitable land-lord and laverger made Law, of England a tale of greater and more widespread prosperity and more thorough contentment might be told. But whatever might be said of mistakes and unintentional maladministration, India is unquestionably materially more prosperous than she was when I first came to the country thirty one years ago! Still we all wish to see her far more prosperous and one of the chief problems of progress is how to makes India better, happier and more prosperous. Is she really under or over administered. Is she being ruled sympathetically or the reverse. These are phases of the problem which I in my present position am precluded from discussing.

But it has often been asked is not much of India's misery caused by over population and do not Famine and Plague &c., operate, to a marked extent beneficially in thinning this superabundant superfluous population? To such wicked and godless and unreasoning questions I consider it right to give an emphatic reply No India is not over populated and the destruction of God's human creatures however feeble by premature and preventible causes cannot possibly be beneficial and it is simply profane to insinuate such cynicism.

There are few subjects on which greater nonsense is talked written and preached than on this of over population Misled by the false doctrines of bloodless men like Malthus and Mill the Schools and Colleges of England to say nothing of France have gone hopelessly astray and there are those who do not hesitate to set themselves presumptiously above the Creator and his divine Commands, and who declare that the first Commandment with promise was not Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the Earth and subdue it but something the very reverse. Don't be faithful don't multiply don't replenish the Earth or subdue it with tillage and roads and railroads and material wealth with cities churches schools books and Bibles? In other words don't progress? Say it is a curse to increase and multiply) Stand still in utter selfishness or retrogress like France)

No there are not too many people in India but far too few! The population is barely sufficient but it is badly distributed. People are huddled together too much in one place and in certain parts of certain Provinces but on the whole India is but sparsely populated and in spite of periodical famines her soil if properly cultivated is capable of supporting many hundred millions more. What is wanted seems to be an effective scheme for the due distribution of her industrious millions and a great Department of Immigration and Emmigration should control the movements of the populace and direct and guard and care for the pilgrims smoothing their path way to new homes and settlements. Deception vies and misery often dog the footsteps of the wanderer in search of work—and it behoves competent authorities to mitigate as far as possible the sufferings of the Stranger or Gharib and safeguard him in his exodus.

(To be continued.)

PRINCE HENRY IN AMERICA.

SCENES IN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

LAUNCH OF THE EMPEROR'S YACHT.

Prince Henry of Prussia arrived at New York at noon on February 23rd on board the steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm—twenty-four hours late. He met with an enthusiastic and characteristically American reception.

The crowd lined along the river front seemed so like the Prince on first sight (says a "Morning Leader" telegram). One ringleader, with a foghorn voice, screamed, "What's the matter with Henry?" and the crowd yelled back, "He's all right!" "Who's all right?" asked the ringleader, "Henry," was the reply in a terrific yell.

The Prince seemed superabundantly pleased. Not since Admiral Dewey returned from Manila has New York appeared in a gala receptive mood. It is not the same kind of reception, however. There is no wild yawp of enthusiasm, but there is evidence of a self-respecting joy and cordiality that is universal.

New York, February 24. Last night Prince Henry gave a dinner on board the Hohenzollern. The guests included the Presidential delegates, the German Ambassador at Washington, three of the German Consular staff at New York, and many prominet persons, besides the Prince's suite.

Later in the evening his Royal Highness attendeda reception at the Deutscher Veren Clubhouse, whither he was escorted by a squanion of the National Guard. The Prince was accompained by his suite, Count von Baudissin, and the officers of the Hohenzollern. The procession was headed by mounted police. At the request of his Royal Highness the members of the Verein were presented, and he bowed to the men and shook hands with the women. From the Clubhouse he was driven to the Pennsylvania railroad ferry in Twenty-third-street. He reached Jersey City at 12.10 and walked to the train guarded by eighty policemen. The train left for Washington at one o'clock. The Prince appeared on the rear platform and bowed his acknowledgments of the cheers of the crowd.

Rear-Admiral Evans' squadron was illuminated last night. The Illinois had her name in electric light in letters two feet high across the bridge. On a level with the top of the pilot-house were the words in electric lights, "Welcome to Prince Henry. The rails and stays and the tops of the military masts and the funnels were strung with incandescent lights. The effect of the decorations of the Cincinnati was that of a huge cross of fire.

PRINCE AND PRESIDENT.

Prince Henry sent the following message by wireless telegraphy to Mr. Roosevelt:—

'On board the Kronprinz Wilhelm, off (Nantucket) Lightship, Feb uary 22. To President Roosevelt, care of "New York Herald,"

"I hope that the state of health of Master Roosevelt is favourably progressing, with assurance of speedy recovery. Permit me to congratulate you and the American nation on to-day's commemoration. I expected to land on Washingtons birthday, and am sorry to disappoint you through late arrival. Very heavy and persistent westerly winds make fast progress impossible even for this beautiful vessel. I look forward to meeting you.

HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

New York, Monday.—President Roosevelt replied to the message sent by Prince Henry from on board the liner Kronprinz Wilhelm as follows:—

"White House, Feb. 22.—Prince Henry of Prussia, Hohenzollern, New York City.—Accept my heartiest greeting on your safe arrival. Thank you for your message. In the name of the American people I will see you, and I look forward to meeting you personally to-morrow.—Theodore Roosevelt."

"MOST MAGNIFICENT LUNCHEON IN ALL HISTORY."

The Prince, with democratic simplicity, has already learned several pieces of American slang. At the Deutscher Verein reception on Sunday (says the "Mording Leaders" correspondent, writing on Tuesday) he used, or rather misused the expression, "This is a cinch." Later on he said "dough" for "money," and was at once voted a prince of good fellows.

There is some commotion over a report that Prince Henry has cabled requesting her husband not to accept the luncheon offered on Wednesday by Pierpoint Morgan and the other financial magnates, at which £30,000 is to be spent. Mr. Alexander Orr, a member of the luncheon committee, says that £30,000 will not be spent, but it will be the most magnificent luncheon in all history. America's hundred greatest men will be there to meet the Prince, and the waiters will be costumed as American senators of the time of George III. Mr. Pierpont Morgan's decision will be final regarding the "hundred greatest Americans."

"MY MOTHER WAS ENGLISH."

At the clubhouse of the Deutsche Verein, New York, His Royal Highness revealed himself in a most amiable light, winning the hearts of many of the ladies presented to him, and earning the good opinion of club members by his entire freedom from haughtiness. One member having apologised to him for his bad German, Prince Henry graciously suggested his going ahead and speaking English. "I am always pleased," said he, "to speak English or hear it spoken, because my mother was English." Prince Henry also assured his hosts that he was less interested in American buildings than in American people.

SCENES IN WASHINGTON.

Prince Henry of Prussia arrived in the capital at half past ten on Monday morning. He was greeted at the station by Mr. Hay, Mr. Root, and several attaches of the German Embassy. His Royal Highness had travelled throughout the night from Jersey City, stopping only at Baltimore, where he was presented with an address from the Corporation, and members of the local German societies sang some German airs. On his arrival in Washington the Prince proceeded to the White House escorted by a troop of cavalry. His Royal Highness received a most cordial welcome from the people gathered in the streets. He stayed at the White House for a short time with the President, and then proceeded to the German Embassy. At twelve o'clock Mr. Roosevelt returned the call of His Royal Higness, and in the course of the afternoon the members of the Diplomatic Corps visited the Embassy to pay their respects.

AT THE CAPITOL.

Prince Henry arrived at the Capitol at four o'clock and was escorted to Mr. Speaker Henderson's room. With regard to the Tillman incident, Mr. Roosevelt first desired that Senator to withdraw his acceptance of his invitation to meet Prince Henry, saying that under the circumstances his presence would be not only an affront to the Senate, but a discourtesy to the Prince. Mr Tillman, however, refused, whereupon the President cancelled the invitation. Before going to the Capitol, the Prince drove to the Embassies and left cards, the British Embassy being the first visited. Large crowds gave his Royal Highness a great ovation. The Prince also received a number of diplomatists.

BANQUET AT WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Prince Henry visited the House of Representatives as well as the Senate yesterday. In the evening he was entertained at dinner by President Roosevelt in the White House. The East Room, where the banquet was served, was beautifully decorated. Prince Henry, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Evans, arrived shortly before eight o'clock, and passing through the Red Room, entered the Blue Room, where the guests were presented.

The President sat at the head of the table, having Prince Henry on his right and L

MORE OF WHITAKER WRIGHT.

AN UNPROFITABLE BUSINESS.

LORD DUFFERIN'S SYMPATHY WITH WITNESS.

THE concluding stage of the public inquiry into the floation and failure of the London and Globe Fatance Corpotion and its allied companies, the British America Corporation and the Standard Exploration Company, was entered upon on Tuesday, Feburay 25 at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Hood. The examination of the various witnesses was completed at the previous sitting and the only remaining business was the re-examination of Mr. Whitaker Wright by his counsel, Mr. Muir Mackenzie.

WITNESS'S STATE OF MIND.

Upon the learned Registrar taking his seat, Mr. Statham asked to be allowed to question Mr. Whitaker Wright on behalf of a contributory. He wanted to get mainly at the state of mind of Mr. Whitaker Wright in his fiduciary relationship and his dual capacity towards the different companies, also to hear Mr. Whitaker Wright's justification for interpreting his rights in the way he did.

The learned Registrar declined to re-open the examination-in-chief, and suggested that counsel should apply for a private sitting under Section 115 of the Act.

NO PROFIT FROM LONDON AND GLOBE.

Replying to Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Mr. Whitaker Wright asserted that personally he had not made any profit in any shape or form on the shares issued to him in the various companies promoted by the Globe. The only chance he had of making a personal profit was upon 5,000 shares in No. 2 Le Roy. He sold those back to the Globe for £25,000, but never saw the £25,000, let alone the profit. It was a mistake to think that the Board meetings only lasted twenty minutes. In some cases they extended over four or five hours. The minor issues of the Globe were invariably successful, and many millions of pounds had been paid by the Globe in the shape of dividends.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie: You had large powers entrusted to you as managing director?—Yes.

NOT MONEY BUT BLOOD.

Asked as to the company's accounts, the witness said that several years ago, at the instance of the late Lord Loch, the system was introduced of drawing up monthly statements with a view of showing the changes in the assets from time to time, and the diminution or increase of liabilities which were affected by the fluctuations of the Stock Exchange. It would happen that assets of large values were not included in these monthly statements for the reason that no change in their value had taken place. The British American Corporation was never engaged in any Lake View operations, and what brought it down was the action of certain creditors over the settlement of the Rossland and Kootenay share transactions. The British American Corporation had brought a large number for those shares for their own purposes and did not get them. When the London and Globe suspended, all their contracts in Rossland and Kootenays were closed up, and the shares which the British America bought at 8 were sold under the hammer at 2, and heavy claims for differences were made. The directors met the authorities of the Globe Exchange and offered to deposit every asset of the company as security, but the spokesman for the shareholders said that what they wanted was not money but blood. (Laughter.)

DECEIVED BY ENGINEERS.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie: The default was on the part of the London and Globe brokers?—Yes and the British America Corporation was quite innocent in the matter. As regarded the downfall of the London and Globe, it was a mistake to describe the Lake View operations of 1899 as a speculation. The London and Globe were advised to acquire control of Lake View property, and were deceived by their engineers either through ignorance or intentionally. In 1900, the directors were again misled, and a loss approaching a million of money accrued until the formation of a certain syndicate. The London and Globe had not acquired a larger Lake View interest than the company could comfortable manage, but after the formation of the syndicate it became a speculation which would probably be inquired into in another Court.

A LETTER FROM LORD DUFFERIN.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie: Early in January, 1901, a resolution to wind up the London and Globe voluntarily was passed, and shortly afterwards you received a letter from Lord Dufferin?—Yes.

The following letter from Lord Dufferin to witness was then put in and read:—

"January 25, 1901.—My dear Mr. Whitaker Wright,—I called upon you last Sunday in order to bid you good-bye, as I shall not be much over in London now. I need not say that I have deeply sympathised with you in all your recent troubles, and I am very sensible of the manly and straightforward part you have taken in exonerating your colleagues from all responsibility in regard to the unhappy collapse of our company. I also bear with pleasure from Mr. Leman that the opposing shareholders, in eventually agreeing to a voluntary winding-up, did so on condition that you should continue to associate yourself with the fortunes of the new company. In doing this, they have certainly paid you a very high compliment, as well as have acted wisely in their own interests. Indeed, in answering many recent inquiries, I have replied that the only chance of a successful reconstruction was one conducted under your auspices that your experience and financial ability, and specially your intimate knowledge of the nature and condition of all the assets both of the London and Globe and the British American Corporation was the best guarantee any of us could possess for our poor broken-down Phœnix ever rising from its ashes. Finally, I wish to say this—and perhaps it may prove a testimonial not unwelcome to you and to your children—that as long as I have been your colleague, you have undoubtedly devoted yourself wholly with unremitting zeal and self-devotion to the interests entrusted to you by our shareholders, and that, from first to last, I have always retained the most perfect confidence in your personal integrity. Of this you have given proof by the great sacrifices you have made in your endeavours to ward off the danger by which we were so suddenly overtaken.—Believe me, yours very sincerely, Dufferin and Ava."

MR. WRIGHT A CREDITOR.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie said the Official Receiver had been good enough to allow him to state that under the voluntary liquidation of the London and Globe it was represented that Mr. Whitaker Wright was a large debtor to the company. That had turned out to be quite a mistake, as it had been found, on the contrary, that Mr. Whitaker Wright was a very considerable creditor. In reply to his counsel, witness said he had nothing to add to the evidence he had given, and the proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 17th March, 1902.

1. Detail—Captain of the week—Captain R G Snell.
Subaltern of the Day—Lieut S E Greaves.
Battalion Orderly Sergt of the Day—Sergt R E Osborne.
Battalion Orderly Corporal of the Day—Corpl Miller.

2. Train service—The Railway authorities having notified that they are unable to reserve accommodation for the Corps by the Train leaving Santa Cruz at 9-27 a.m. (Bombay time), Members of the Corps must not travel by this train. Reserved accommodation has been arranged for the 9-36 a.m. (Bombay time) which reaches Grant Road at 10 a.m. and Church Gate at 10-12. The accommodation reserved for the Corps will be found in rear of the Up train and in front of Dowstrain.

3. Cadets Parade for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 17th instant and Thursday the 20th instant.
(2) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 18th instant and at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 20th instant.
(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
(4) Jane Connon School—At 10 a.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.
(5) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 19th inst.
(6) Indo-British School—At 4 p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.
Cadet Companies will attend the Commandant's Parade on Saturday next, the 22nd instant under the same train arrangements as on Saturday last the 15th instant.

4. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned:—No. 381 Lce Corpl H L Gomes, 8th Company from 12th to 31st March 1902; No. 1335 Vol J Arnott, 8th Company from 13th to 31st March 1902; No. 2496 Vol J M Henriques, G Company 14th to 31st March 1902.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th March, 1902.

1. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-morrow (Tuesday) and on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30 and 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Saturday afternoon the 22nd instant. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 3-30 and 4 p.m. (Local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.
Members, who have not fired their Class, are requested to do so, on one of the above dates.

3. The Proficiency Class will meet as follows:—
On Tuesday the 18th instant at 6-30 p.m. at the Corps Club.
On Tuesday the 25th instant at 9 p.m. at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

WE anticipated at the time when the electric underground railways were started in London that sooner or later, owing to their peculiar construction, better means would have to be devised for providing these tubes with fresh air. We were pretty freely criticised by those responsible for the construction of these railways for entertaining such exaggerated notions. We are face to face with the fact now that the air at least of one tube—namely, the Central London Railway—is fœtid and poisonous. Numerous letters have appeared recently in the daily press complaining of this objectionable and growing characteristic, so that, in spite of the undoubted convenience of the tube, many persons are being deterred already from travelling by it on account of the nauseating effect of the air in the tunnels and even at the booking offices. To not a few the preliminary greeting of bad air as each lift discharges its load at the ground level is enough. There is no doubt that the management of this railway is face to face with a difficulty which, in the interests of the public and therefore of themselves and their shareholders, must be overcome. Under the present conditions, and especially in a time of epidemic, the tube may easily become a disease-disseminating channel. There can be no difficulty in providing a remedy—namely, by pumping fresh air through the tunnels. We are glad to note that some efforts are being made to avoid the possibility of danger connected with short-circuiting on electric railways. It appears, however, that at present there seems to be no sure way of preventing short-circuiting, so that the next best thing is to provide against its effects when it happens. Insulation apparently may be perfect at the start, but there are countless agencies which conspire to break it down, at any rate as it is carried out at the present time. There is no doubt that for their own sakes those whose business it is to distribute the electric current would prefer to do it safely and free from the chances of short-circuiting. Short-circuiting is a source of danger to the public and a decided loss to the electric companies. We cannot help thinking, however, that in view of so many short-circuiting occurrences electrical engineers must own that it is a contingency which baffles them.—

In connection with the campaign against hail-storms, Professor V. Monti publishes in the "Bulletin" of the Italian Meteorological Office some statistics of the number of storms accompanied by snow at different stations, as recorded for the period 1881-87 inclusive. The phenomenon of snow during thunderstorms is shown to be very rare in Italy; and about one-fourth of the storms in which snow fell it was also accompanied by hail. When account is taken of the time of year, as well as of the altitude of the station, it is found that in the majority of cases snowy thunderstorms occurred when snowy weather was the normal condition of affairs. There are but few records of snow falling out of season as a result of the sudden cold produced by thunderstorms. These statistics, so far as they go, are interesting as affecting the theory that by bombarding a thunderstorm the hail is transformed into snow. If snow frequently falls after a storm-cloud has been bombarded, and rarely under other circumstances, the theory in question obtains support. But, as Professor Monti points out, we have not at present sufficiently complete statistics to enable any very definite conclusions to be drawn.

Some interesting experiments for the artificial production of rain by means of electricity have been carried out in Japan. The probability of greater success being obtained by this means, in lieu of the system of detonating explosives in the upper air strata, has often been advocated by scientists. This attempt by the Japanese, however, is the first practical effort to prove the truth of this theory, and it was attended with conspicuous success. The trials were made in the Fukushima prefecture. Operations were commenced at eleven in the evening, but their was no sign of atmospheric change until nine o'clock next morning, when a cluster of clouds was observed over the hill on which the experiment was held. At length rain began to fall, followed by a second fall at 11 a. m., and afterwards a third, fourth, and fifth—the last being about 9-30 in evening. The area upon which the rain fell extended over many miles.

Great advances in agricultural science have been made of late years. In 1876. Schloesing and Muntz discovered that nitrates arise in soil from microorganisms, which Winogradsky isolated in 1855; Berthellot showed that microbes fix the atmospheric nitrogen in the soil and Hellriegel and Wilfarth observed that vegetables have nodosities or excrescences on their roots peopled with bacteria, which fix the nitrogen. Azai, M. Maze has reared these bacteria in artificial "bouillons" and found them to enrich the bouillon with nitrogen from the air.

Hitherto practial agriculturists have not profited much by these discoveries. "Nitragine," was not a great success, and inoculating the soil with bacteria producing the nodosities on vegetables has not been sufficiently tried. Recent experiments of M. Deherain, member of the Institute of France, and professor at the Museum, have shown that inoculation of peaty soil with soil in which lucerne was grown has fitted it for lucerne. The proportion of soil used for inoculation was a tenth, which is ruinous for a field of acres, but he proposes to inoculate gradually.

The ordinary Braille system of writing by the blind in use since 1829 has many drawbacks. For example, it is written from right to left, and the paper has to be turned in order that it be read from left to right. M Dussaud, well-known for his efforts on behalf of the deaf and blind, has, therefore, invented a new apparatus enabling the blind to write as easily as those who see from left to right, and to read and correct what they write without turning the paper. The letters are the usual sort for the blind—namely, of dots embossed in the paper by a stylus or point, and a rule guides the lines. It was recently brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris.

M. Lippmann, well-known for his direct method of colour photography, has presented to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, an apparatus for measuring differences of longitude by photography.

The new cable ship of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, is the largest afloat, and will lay the Vancouver-Fanning Island section of the great South Sea, or Imperial cable. She was launched on the Tyne recently, and is named the Colonia. She will carry about 3,000 nautical miles of cable, or a deadweight of about 10,000 tons, and her speed is 11½ knots. She has four masts, and is 500 feet long, by 56 feet broad and 39 feet deep. As the steamer will work in all climates special care has been taken of the ventilation. The heating is by steam, and the lighting by electricity.

Herr von Lucas has been studying the heights at which birds fly. An eagle was observed by Hergesell, of Strasburg, at a height of over 3,000 yards. A lark was seen over 1,000 feet high. Crows have been encountered by aeronauts at more than 1,400 yards, these are exceptions. Most birds keep below 1,300 feet. The German Society of Ornithology made experiments with pigeons, and found that when liberated at altitudes, between 900 and 3,000 yards, they quickly decended to lower regions of the atmosphere. Cloudy weather was found to delay carrier-pigeons more than clear skies.

MM. Stassano and Billon find that lecithine increases the number of red and white globules in the blood. The mononuclear leucocytes—white globules of one nukleus—issue from the blood-vessels to shed themselves in the system.

M. Gustave Quintaroit, in a note to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, draws attention to two lianas of Laos and Annam, which yield india-rubber. One is the Mak-hao-ngua ("fruit like bull's horns,") indentified by botanists as the Eidysanthera Micrantha The other is a new species of the Micrechites called M. Napeensis, from Nape (laos), where it is common.

Captain Bernier, the Canadian, who is going to try for the North Pole is a sea captain with experience of Arctic seas. He will let his vessel drift in the ice for three winters and two summers. By then he expects to lie within 100 or 150 miles of the Pole, and will make a dash for it. His ship will be like the Fram of Dr. Nansen, but having sail and steam power. Her dimensions will be 120 feet long, by 36 feet in beam, and 18 feet deep. She will be heated by steam and electric stoves: a distilling apparatus will furnish pure water; telephones will connect every part; a telescopic pole on the mast will admit of wireless telegraphy, perhaps in communicating with the outside world at Daswon City Alaska, or Hammerfest, Norway.

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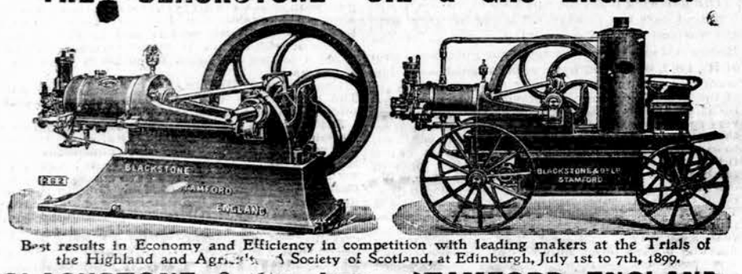

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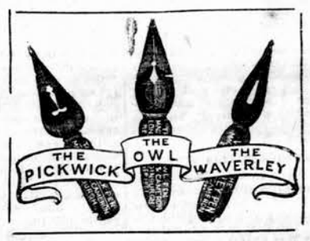

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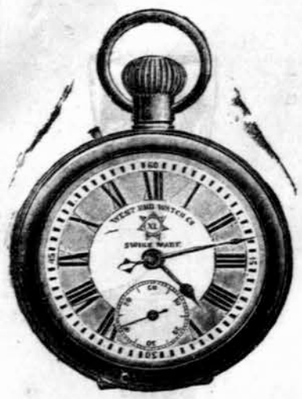

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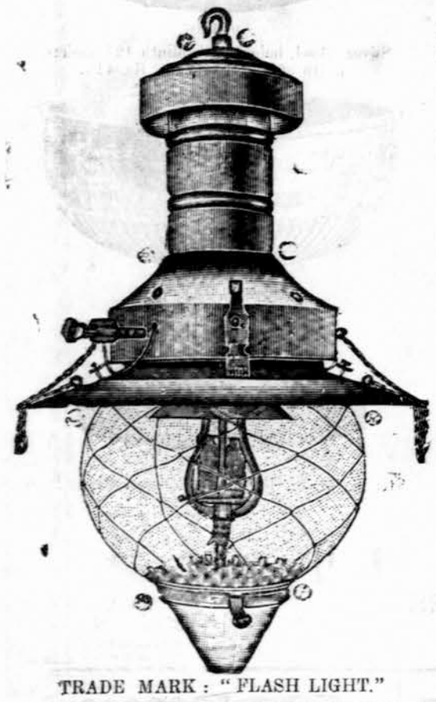

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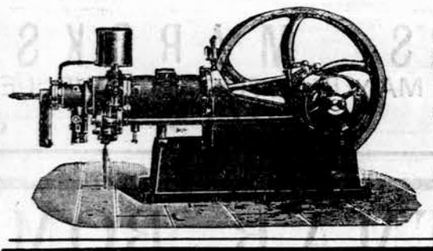

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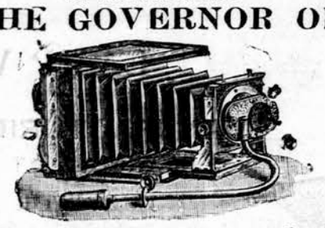

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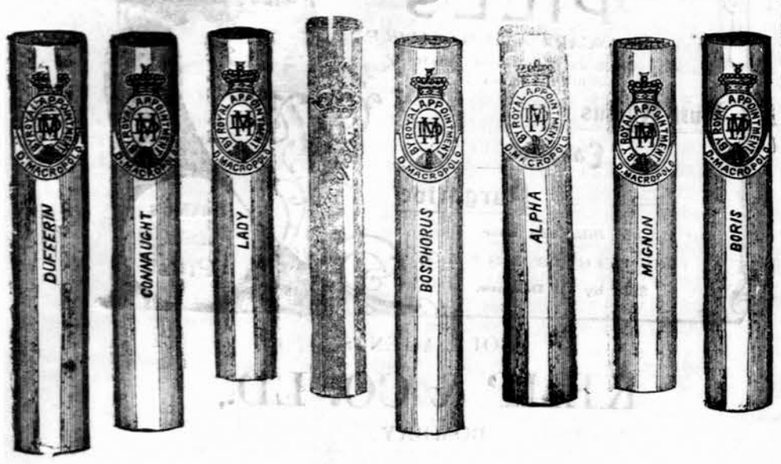

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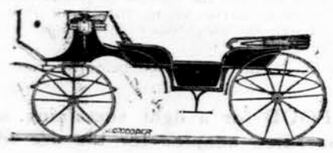

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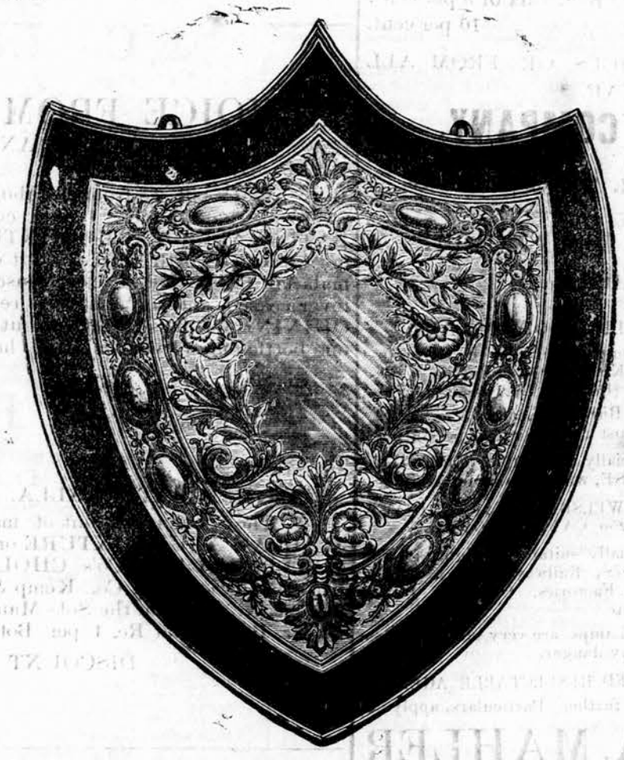

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